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## Wilson Planning Referendum on EEC Before July

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today for a nationwide vote by the end of June on whether Britain should withdraw from the European Economic Community.

In a long-awaited statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson said that his government would make a recommendation to the people how to vote before the referendum, which will mark a historic rupture from British traditions. He said that the recommendation would depend on the outcome of negotiations over changes sought by Britain in its terms of membership in the nine-nation Common Market.

"Prolonged uncertainty and delay on the decision of the British people are in the interests neither of Britain nor of other members of the Community," Mr. Wilson said. "Uncertainty about the future of British membership is inhibiting the work of the Community."

Mr. Wilson, who once opposed a referendum as a breach of constitutional custom, was thus fulfilling a major plank in the Labor party's platform. The party returned to power 11 months ago after pledging to renegotiate the terms of British entry into the market and to give Britons the "right to decide" whether to stay in.

Like the British generally, the Labor party is deeply divided on the issue and Mr. Wilson took an unusual step to try to prevent his government from splitting apart.

Collective Responsibility

He announced that because the referendum was "unique," the Cabinet had decided to waive the principle of "collective responsibility." Cabinet members will be allowed to speak freely on the issue, no matter what the Cabinet recommends.

Without such a waiver, Cabinet ministers would have been obliged to keep quiet and accept the majority decision of their colleagues or resign. The temporary suspension of the doctrine has not been seen in British politics for more than 40 years.

It is generally assumed—and some ministers agree privately—that a majority of the Cabinet will pronounce itself satisfied with the progress on earlier terms and urge the country to remain in the market. Some officials said that Mr. Wilson had come to the conclusion that withdrawal would be more damaging than membership.

That does not mean, however, that the British would automatically vote to stay in. There is widespread unhappiness over the market because many Britons see it as a cause of high prices.

If Mr. Wilson's Cabinet announces a decision backing the market all three major parties would be urging voters to remain in the EEC. The Conservatives, led by Edward Heath, took Britain into the market on Jan. 1, 1973; and the Liberals, led by Jeremy Thorpe, also support it.

Mr. Heath, a dedicated European, called on Mr. Wilson to confirm that the referendum would be advisory and not binding on Parliament. In reply, Mr. Wilson agreed that "no one can tell a member of Parliament how to vote and in that sense it cannot be binding."

"I cannot imagine that, if the country votes clearly one way or the other, yes or no, that any member would feel able to go against that decision and vote against it," Mr. Wilson said. Before the referendum, Parliament must approve legislation to authorize it. If the public vote goes against the market, the House of Commons must then vote again on whether to withdraw.

Mr. Wilson said that the recent revaluation of the French gold stock—from 100 billion francs to 75 billion francs—would keep the government from imposing a "too-deflationary" policy. "France needs to know the true value of the franc," he said, "and it can count on the revaluation to continue in the coming months," he said.

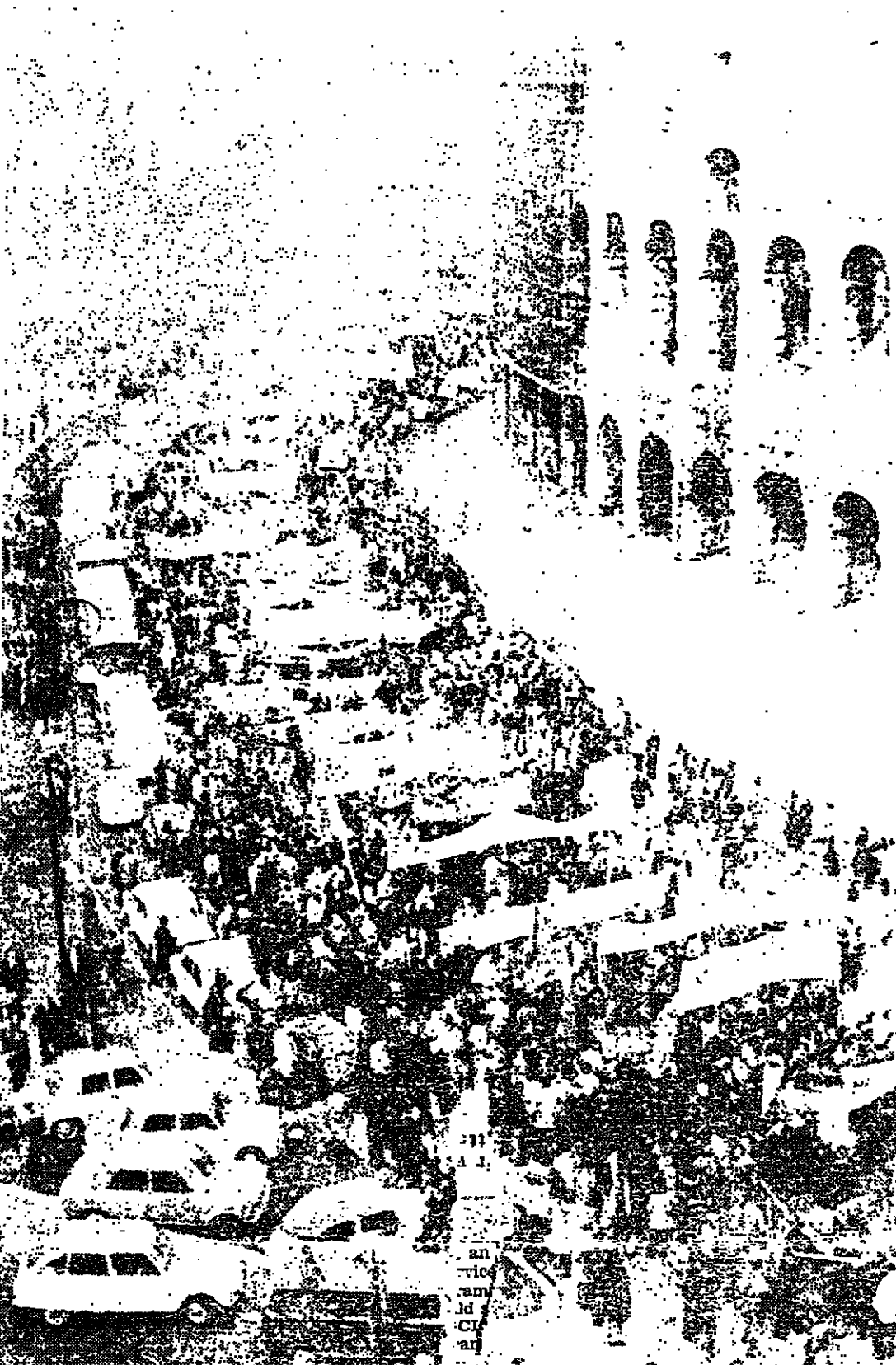
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called the new auto industry—the largest European—the backbone of the economy and said that the recent Peugeot-Citroën merger, financed by the government, would keep it afloat.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the new year's coincided with a new poll which showed 52 per cent of the nation approved of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policies compared with 48 per cent last month. First time his rating had been below 50 per cent.

Also came a day after the election of the dimmers he plans to use in homes of ordinary citizens.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, a 48-year-old man, was the first president of France to be elected by universal suffrage. He had 1500 invitations had been declined. The Cucciarini family and friends and relatives over, wasn't too easy, said Mrs. Cucciarini. "We have a big apartment and it was a bit of a problem."

The Elysée Palace asked for a simple dinner. Mrs. Cucciarini prepared watercress soup, with mouseline sauce, roast beef, mixed vegetables, salad, fresh strawberry Charlotte and red champagne. St. Emilion was and decaffeinated coffee.



MARCH IN ROME—Some of the 200,000 workers and students passing the Colosseum in a march and rally in support of a nationwide strike protesting inflation and low wages.

200,000 March in Rome

## Italians Strike to Protest 25% Inflation

ROME, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Italy's three largest labor federations staged the first national strike of the new year today—a four-to-eight-hour walkout which, except for some major traffic jams, failed to have much effect.

The strike was a general protest against growing inflation, which according to figures published today hit 25 per cent last year, and in support of union demands for larger cost-of-living allowances to offset the rising prices.

In Rome, the unions added an anti-Fascist theme and extended the strike to eight hours. Police estimated that more than 200,000 workers and students massed at the Colosseum for a march and rally.

All public transport and trains halted for four hours during the morning, creating major difficulties in getting to work for everyone who did not join the strike. Thousands of extra cars jammed Rome, choking the city.

Airport workers also joined the strike in the morning, halting international arrivals and departures to only 13 between 7 a.m. and noon. Italy's Alitalia Airline canceled 13 international and 18 internal flights because of the strike.

All schools closed, banks and post offices opened only at noon and garbage went uncollected. Utility workers and hospital staffs stopped work for half a day and movie houses canceled their first showing of the day.

There were no newspapers, because of an all-day strike by journalists and printers yesterday, and some coffee bars closed as well.

But nearly all food shops opened as usual, and most cars did their normal business.

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## Prompting Clash With Congress Ford Orders Increase In Oil Import Tariffs

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—President Ford and the newly convened Democratic-controlled Congress moved swiftly today toward a head-on collision over his plan to raise oil import fees and thus discourage fuel consumption by increasing prices.

While Democrats searched for ways to suspend his power to do so, Mr. Ford issued a proclamation raising import levies by \$1 a barrel starting Feb. 1, \$2 on March 1 and \$3 on April 1.

Arrive of Democratic opposition to such an oil tariff, which is expected to raise U.S. oil and gasoline prices sharply, Mr. Ford signaled his determination last night in a speech before the Conference Board, a national business and economic organization. He departed from his text to declare that he would issue the order today instead of Friday, as was originally intended.

Action Promised

Mr. Ford said his proclamation would give the country "action, not limitation."

This was clearly a no-compromise challenge to members of Congress who seek to enact a delay in the first tariff increase.

"I have just signed a proclamation which in my honest judgment was necessary," the President said, "not for the purpose of penalizing any state or any section but for the purpose of solving our very critical energy problems."

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higher oil prices on the domestic economy, already in recession largely because of high energy costs and inflationary pressure.

Rep. Ullman's opposition to the tariff increase was reflected in the Senate, where Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., introduced a joint resolution suspending for 60 days the President's power to raise tariffs. It would give

either house of Congress 50 more days to kill it entirely.

Republicans, such as Sen. John Tower of Texas, warned that the Kennedy resolution would be subject to filibuster.

The higher import and other levies on oil are expected to raise gasoline prices by 10 cents a gallon or more.

The Democrats at this point (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

vestment by reversing the downward slide of corporate profits.

Unless these trends are changed, Mr. Ford said in a speech to 630 members of the Conference Board, tax burdens on average citizens will become unbearable, the economy will stagnate, national defense will become inadequate "to insure our freedom and security in an uneasy world" and industrial productivity will decline.

In discussing his long-range views, the President sharpened his disagreements with the Democratic-controlled Congress even more than he did in his energy and economic package offered in his State of the Union message last week.

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## Sadat Rules Out Another War Unless Israelis Attack First

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today categorically ruled out another war in the Middle East unless Israel attacked first. The Egyptian President said he was speaking both for himself and for Syria.

In his most forthright statement on fears of new hostilities, Mr. Sadat said:

"On this precise point, I can say—speaking both in Egypt's name and in Syria's—that we shall never start hostilities unless Israel attacks us. It is the only possible case of a resumption of fighting."

Mr. Sadat made the statement in an interview with the French radio station Europe No. 1. Correspondent Jean-Pierre Joulin said that at no time in the 50-minute talk did Mr. Sadat utter threatening or belligerent statements about Israel or its leaders.

"When we wanted war, we told the entire world and no one believed us," Mr. Sadat said, referring to widespread skepticism over his statements before the 1973 war. "Nevertheless, we fought."

"Today we want peace. We want a peaceful solution of the problem. We want a peace based on justice."

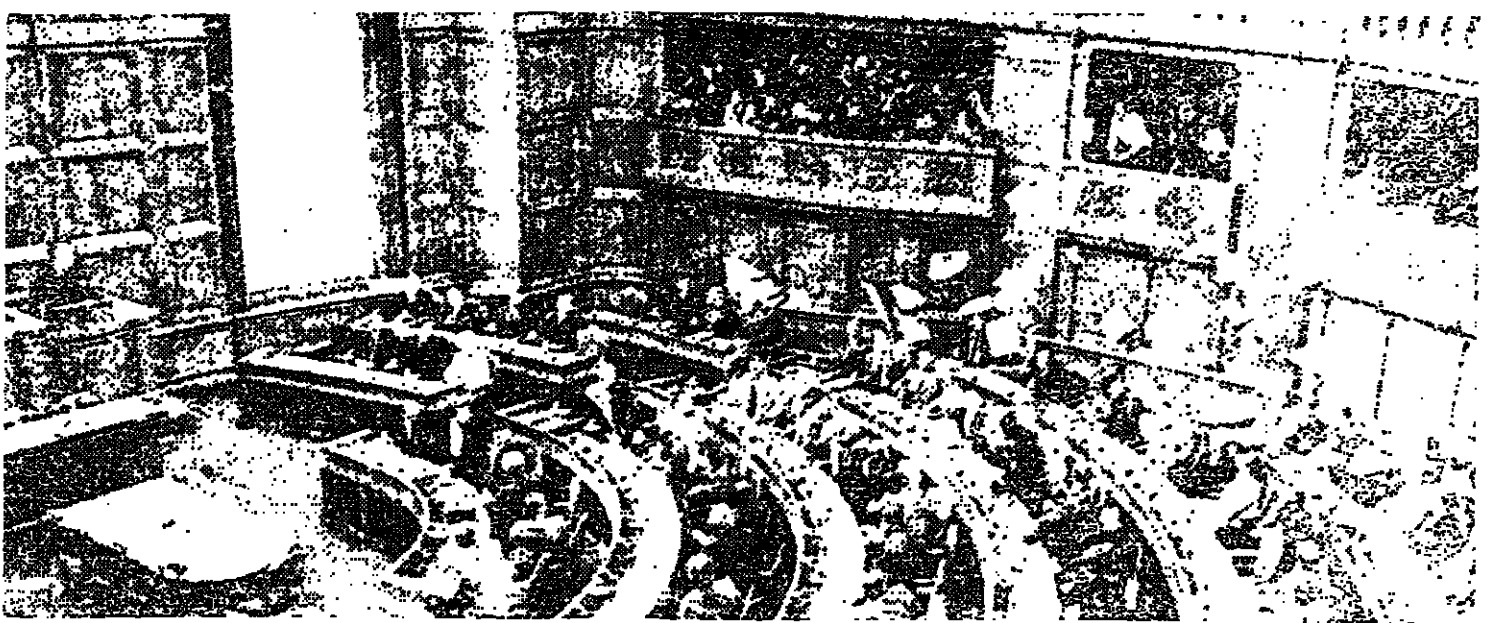
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PROTEST AS PARLIAMENT OPENS—Danish Premier Poul Hartling (on speaker's stand at left) was giving his opening speech to Parliament yesterday when two demonstrators blew whistles and threw protest leaflets from the balcony (far right, next to camera). They were complaining about the state-run broadcasting company's cultural policy.

## Oppose Radio's Cultural Policy

### 2 Protesters Disrupt Danish Parliament

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Blowing whistles and throwing leaflets from a balcony, two demonstrators today forced Premier Poul Hartling to interrupt his opening statement to the newly elected parliament for five minutes until order had been restored.

The 60-year-old minority government leader was halfway into his prepared speech when the two men, Jens Thorsen and author Joergen Nash, started their demonstration.

"Order please," shouted the presiding officer, Karl Sytze, while newsmen and guards struggled to get the two men out of the press box.

Mr. Sytze adjourned the session until order had been restored. The two demonstrators were taken outside the building and then released.

"I shall continue where I left off," Mr. Hartling, who had

read one of the leaflets in his seat during the scuffle.

Mr. Thorsen, who directed the film of Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in Clichy," and Mr. Nash were protesting the state-run radio's cultural policy.

In 1964, Mr. Nash was questioned by police following the beheading of the Little Mermaid statue in Copenhagen harbor. Last November, he and Mr. Thorsen appeared naked and released hundreds of white mice among tuxedo-dressed guests at a literary reception.

Mr. Hartling, whose Liberal party gained 29 seats in an election Jan. 9—for a total of 42—said he would continue as head of a minority government in the 179-member house.

"We seek cooperation from all [10] parties to solve our economic problems but most of all we must fight unemployment by cutting down on costs," he said.

Mr. Hartling said he would re-

introduce a controversial bill to freeze wages and prices through 1975 but added that he was willing to negotiate the details.

He called for general elections in December after a majority in parliament rejected the bill, instead referring to widespread skepticism over his statements before the 1973 war. "Nevertheless, we fought."

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## Rabin Rejects Sadat Deadline For Israeli 3-Front Pullback

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin today rejected Egyptian demands for an Israeli military withdrawal on three fronts within three months and said that Israel would negotiate with its Arab neighbors one at a time.

Speaking at a meeting of the United Israel Appeal, Mr. Rabin also said that Israel had no reason to fear a resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East, but thorough preparation should precede the talks' reopening.

"Israel rejects the very notion of talking about deadlines for

negotiations and Israel does not fear whoever the Geneva conference," Mr. Rabin said.

"All the talk of 'a year of decision' and that everything has to be reached within three months has no validity whatsoever," he declared.

### Sadat's Deadline

In an interview published by the French newspaper Le Monde this week, Mr. Sadat said that, if Israel did not withdraw its troops from the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian fronts within three months, he would seek a resumption of the talks at Geneva with full participation by the Soviet Union and the Arab states.

"I believe a reconvening of the Geneva conference without preparation, and a thorough preparation, will lead nowhere," Mr. Rabin said. "If there is any hope to move toward peace, experience of the past has shown that it must be done on a bilateral basis."

He said that Israel is ready to continue with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step negotiations but "cannot accept that, while negotiating peace with Egypt, other issues—with other countries—would be interjected into these negotiations."

Israel is pursuing the next step toward a settlement with Egypt, Mr. Rabin said, because its other Arab neighbors are either unwilling or unable to negotiate with the Jewish state now.

### Syria, Lebanon

"I can't say we've seen any sign of readiness by Syria to make peace with Israel," he said. "We know that Lebanon is too weak even to control what's going on within its own boundaries."

He said that Israel will remain adamant in its refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which the Arabs have recognized as representing all Palestinians, including those on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Referring to Mr. Sadat's Le Monde interview and quoting the Egyptian President extensively, Mr. Rabin said, "If he wants Geneva, he can have it. Israel supported and supports the Geneva conference."

But the Premier said that without adequate preparation and with full participation by the Soviet Union and the Arab states, the Geneva talks would quickly end in a political stalemate and increase the likelihood of war.

"If war would be forced upon us, the Arab world will find a stronger Israel than they think they might find," the former army chief of staff said. "It's up to the Arabs to decide. If they want to move toward peace, they'll find a mutual response on the part of Israel. If they decide to do it the other way, they'll find Israel prepared for it."

### Infiltration Report

Information Minister Aharon Yariv, speaking last night, said that about 1,500 Palestinian soldiers had infiltrated from Syria into southern Lebanon and that many of them were under direct orders of the Syrian general staff.

Mr. Yariv said that Israel's raids into southern Lebanon during a five-day period last week were designed to prevent the infiltrators from setting up bases near the Israeli frontier.

The information minister said that the soldiers infiltrated into the area with the permission and encouragement of the Syrians and were equipped with modern weapons supplied by the Syrian Army, including anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles, armored vehicles and light artillery.

### EEC Meeting Is Fixed For Dublin March 10

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The forthcoming meeting of the heads of government of the European Economic Community nations has been formally set for March 10-11 in Dublin, EEC officials said here today.



EMERGENCY DAM—A rubber dam anchored to the riverbed emerging from the water after being filled with water in a minor branch of the Po River delta near Ferrara, Italy, during tests of a new system to control high tides. If it works, similar dams may be placed off Venice to prevent high tides from flooding the city. According to experts, it takes only a few minutes to fill the dam which, when not in use, rests on the bottom.

## Belfast's Europa Hotel Bombed for 28th Time

BELFAST, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Two gunmen, apparently members of the Irish Republican Army, today forced their way into Belfast's biggest hotel, the Europa, warned visitors in the lobby to flee and planted a suitcase bomb that shattered the lobby. No one was hurt.

Security men in a wooden hut outside the entrance said the men, one of whom was armed with a submachine gun and the other with a pistol, forced them to lie on the floor while an army patrol drove past. Then the men carried the 50-pound bomb into the hotel and warned staff members and guests that they had 30 minutes to get out.

The gunmen escaped in a car. The Europa, a glass and steel structure built five years ago, has been a favorite target of the IRA because it is owned by a British firm.

Manager Honored Today's attack was the 28th on the Europa. Its manager, Harper Brown, was awarded the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's Honors List for his perseverance in continuing to run the hotel in the face of attacks.

The bombing was the latest in a series of attacks as British officials and representatives of the Sinn Féin, political wing of the IRA, discussed a permanent cease-fire.

In another incident, a gasoline tanker truck, hijacked by four gunmen near the village of Bessbrook, 32 miles southwest of Belfast, was found 10 miles away. An army spokesman said that the truck was believed to be booby-trapped.

The suspected victim of an IRA assassination found yesterday near a stolen car on a road 33 miles south of Belfast turned out to be a hooded dummy packed with 100 pounds of explosives, a British Army spokesman said in Belfast.

Ran Over Dummy Army experts suspected a booby trap and waited until daylight before hauling the car away. It ran over the dummy figure, setting off an explosion. No one was injured by the blast.

Meanwhile, the seven-man Army Council of the IRA met today to decide whether to renew the truce or resume its campaign of military officers. The press conference was held last week at a Madrid hotel.

The signal that Mr. Arias's stance was hardening came Monday with the arrest of a physician, a writer and a journalist on suspicion that they organized a clandestine press conference to promote the illegal "democratic junta," an underground coalition of Communists, moderate Socialists, democrats and anonymous military officers. The press conference was held last week at a Madrid hotel.

It heard a report from its envoys to the second round of secret talks with British officials in Belfast yesterday.

The 25-day Christmas truce ended last Thursday when the Army Council refused to renew its order suspending offensive activities.

Since the campaign of violence has been resumed, three members of the Provisional IRA have been killed, two in a Belfast bomb explosion and one in a shooting incident with British troops.

A total of 1,147 persons have died in the more than five years of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland and 52 persons have died

in England since the IRA opened a campaign there.

In London, Scotland Yard detectives were investigating the possibility that a schoolmaster shot and seriously wounded Tuesday night had been the victim of an IRA assassination.

Cahill, 54, a former IRA brig-

squad who mistook him for a former army major who used to live near his home.

Dublin authorities announced today the release of IRA leader Joe Cahill on medical grounds from Portlaoise Prison.

Cahill, 54, a former IRA brig-

gade commander in Belfast, has a history of heart trouble and has been hospitalized three times since he began a three-year sentence in May, 1972.

Police arrested him on a German-registered ship trying to smuggle arms into Ireland.

Rep. Ullman said he was "staggered" by the size of the budget-

ceiling request, but Mr. Simon, who expressed his own unhappiness at the "horrendous" deficits facing the government, said the country was paying for years of excessive spending without the means to pay current bills.

The Treasury secretary combined his budget-stretching request with a stern warning to Congress to cut spending, saying:

"I cannot overemphasize the dangers that may be created by such mammoth deficits at the federal level, nor can I urge upon you more strongly a plea for maximum fiscal discipline during the life of the 94th Congress."

Also today, the governors of the 10 Northeastern states, which would feel the impact of higher tariffs on imported crude oil most strongly, met with President Ford to urge him not to raise the levies. The meeting was held just before the President proclaimed his tariff action.

Governors in Accord Yesterday five of the six New England governors agreed to take legal action to try to block the President's tariff increase. They threatened to join in a lawsuit being readied by Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The governors have warned of the heavy burden more expensive oil would place on their states' economies. Most of the oil consumed in the Northeast states is imported.

In his speech last night, Mr. Ford noted that he had submitted a comprehensive plan to revive the economy and save energy. He told the Conference Board:

"I recognize that within the Congress there could be at best disagreement as to this part or that part."

But Congress, he said, "should not nip-tick" and if the Democrats do not like his plan they "should step up with a comprehensive alternative" of their own.

"I can imagine nothing more disappointing to the American people," he said, "than to have the Congress deprive the President of the United States of a capability to force action both in the economy and energy, as some members of Congress appear willing to do."

He said that his tax program will continue to direct "by leaving more business earnings in the private sector, where they can be invested in increased productivity and new jobs."

The President again urged Congress to begin a "serious consideration of his new economic program but he acknowledged that some of his proposals have already encountered heavy weather on Capitol Hill. He said that he is mindful of Democratic criticism that his

proposed tax rebate should be concentrated more heavily on Americans in lower income brackets.

"I believe it would be a mistake to seek a solution to the problems of recession by penalizing middle-income Americans," said. "Nothing would more effectively put a lid on the economy and enterprise and the work of this important segment of Americans to continue up economic ladder."

In testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, Treasury Secretary William Simon said that the tax rebate has the highest priority in the President's economic package and he urged that it be set upon quickly, even if Congress decides to separate it from a Ford's other recommendations.

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He said that his tax program will continue to direct "by leaving more business earnings in the private sector, where they can be invested in increased productivity and new jobs."

The President again urged Congress to begin a "serious consideration of his new economic program but he acknowledged that some of his proposals have already encountered heavy weather on Capitol Hill. He said that he is mindful of Democratic criticism that his

proposed tax rebate should be concentrated more heavily on Americans in lower income brackets.

"I believe it would be a mistake to seek a solution to the problems of recession by penalizing middle-income Americans," said. "Nothing would more effectively put a lid on the economy and enterprise and the work of this important segment of Americans to continue up economic ladder."

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gade commander in Belfast, has a history of heart trouble and has been hospitalized three times since he began a three-year sentence in May, 1972.

Police arrested him on a German-registered ship trying to smuggle arms into Ireland.

Rep. Ullman said he was "staggered" by the size of the budget-

ceiling request, but Mr. Simon, who expressed his own unhappiness at the "horrendous" deficits facing the government, said the country was paying for years of excessive spending without the means to pay current bills.

The Treasury secretary combined his budget-stretching request with a stern warning to Congress to cut spending, saying:

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## Major Issue at Today's Session

## Cyprus Political Talks Seem Snagged on Airport's Status

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Jan. 23 (NYT)—After two working sessions, the political talks on the future of Cyprus are off to a rocky start.

When they resume tomorrow the talks will again consider the status of this capital's international airport, which has been closed since the Turkish invasion in July. The proposals made thus far by the two negotiators—Glafkos Clerides for the Greek Cypriots and Rauf Denktaş for

the Turkish Cypriots—seem apart.

This has been discouraging diplomats here, who hoped it rapid progress on the airport question might foster feelings of trust between the two sides and give some impetus to the political talks, which began six days ago.

The American officials are particularly disappointed, since they are desperately looking for ways to stave off termination of military aid to Turkey.

### Congress's Demand

In the face of administrative protests, Congress voted 15 months to cut off that aid Feb. 5 unless substantial progress was made toward a Cyprus settlement.

The airport is vital to the Cypriot economy, which was shattered by the fighting last summer and the Turkish occupation of 40 per cent of the country. Export industries, such as citrus and fresh produce, are struggling. Tourist and business travel is down to a trickle.

Both sides are hoping for a small landing stage of the next month but they will not only a small claim in the problem.

Before Christmas, U.S. United Nations diplomats had drafted a proposal that would provide for UN supervision of airport, with ethnic Greek Turkish representatives working under them. The formula hiring employees was deliberately vague, in order to avoid political questions.

That is typical of the type of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—solve the problems and put the hard question off until the climate improves.

### Rejection by Ankara

Mr. Denktaş's response initially favorable but, when passed the proposal to Ankara, it was rejected. Well-informed diplomats here generally say that the Turkish-Cypriot has little authority and Mr. Denktaş conceded that on paper makes such as the airport run the airport themselves on 50-50 basis.

Even though they comprise 18 per cent of the population, Turkish Cypriots will insist on equal share of power in all areas, Mr. Denktaş said in interview.

The Turks feel that the would act on behalf of the government of Cyprus and Turkey fuses to recognize the government as it existed before last summer fighting, which followed government's ouster in a coup by Greek officers of the Cypriot National Guard.

Turkish leaders say that UN has generally favored Greek side and, therefore, Turks want to minimize the UN role here.

In line with this thinking, Turks have suggested that a community have its own facilities at the airport, with joint facility for foreigners. Greeks do not like this idea.

In addition, the ethnic Turkish want Turkey, Greece, Great Britain—the guarantors of Cyprus's sovereignty since its independence from Britain in 1960—to be responsible for security at the airport. According to Denktaş, since the airport considerable military value, Turkish Army must have a say to be there.

Mr. Denktaş explained in an interview "to take steps that prejudice political stance."

Mr. Clerides finds the current Turkish attitude "ominous" many diplomatic analysts agree with him. If anything, a Western envoy said, the Turkish has stiffened in recent weeks the talks are actually going backward.

Sardinian Vendetta NUORO, Sardinia, Jan. (UPI)—Someone out the tin of 386 sheep while their own were away, apparently in vendetta over grazing rights police said earlier this week.

## Sadat Says Egypt Bars A New War

(Continued from Page 1)

the peace process is stagnating. "We must defuse this bomb which risks exploding," he said. "We have the possibility of doing so and of eliminating the dangers of war in our region."

Asked about reports that Israel had or could quickly procure atomic weapons, Mr. Sadat said he was aware of the situation and repeated earlier pledges that Egypt would not be the first to introduce nuclear arms into the area.

But if Israel declares in any way that it has such an atomic weapon or is about to use it, we will adopt another attitude," he warned.

In any case, he said, nuclear threats did not frighten the Arabs and would not lead them to change their position.

### Warning to U.S.

Nor would they flinch before any American military intervention to secure oilfields. "Any aggression against any Arab country, not only Libya but any Arab country, will be an aggression against the entire Arab world, and we will do everything in our power to stop it," Mr. Sadat said.

He said Egypt would not break Arab ranks and conclude a non-belligerency agreement with Israel on its own. This reportedly has been an Israeli demand as a condition for a further military pullback in the Sinai Desert.

Turning to his uneasy relations with Moscow, Mr. Sadat said he was relieved at demands issued in the Soviet Union that Communist leader Leonid Brezhnev was about to step down. "Mr. Brezhnev is an intimate friend. But if for any reason—and we are all human—he should abandon power in the Soviet Union, this could certainly have repercussions on our policy, for we greatly appreciate Mr. Brezhnev," Mr. Sadat said.

## Tokyo Declares Trips by 2 Aides Were Successful

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The recent trips to Moscow and Peking by Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and the leader of the Liberal Democratic party, Shigeru Hori, were successful, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Mizuo Kuroda, director-general of the Public Information Bureau, said of Mr. Miyazawa's trip to the Soviet Union, "It contributed to the increase of mutual understanding between the two countries."

Mr. Miyazawa, who visited Moscow for three days last week, reiterated Japan's territorial claim to four tiny islands in the northern Pacific.

Mr. Kuroda also said that Mr. Hori's trip to China "contributed greatly to the friendship between Japan and China." Mr. Hori, former chief cabinet secretary, was the first Liberal Democratic leader to visit China since Premier Takeo Miki took office in December.

## Political Tone At OPEC Talks

ALGIERS, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Foreign, finance and petroleum ministers of the 15 petroleum exporting nations gathered here today for the opening tomorrow of a conference which could have long-term effects on their business and political relations with oil-importing countries.

For the first time in the 15-year-old history of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, foreign ministers are attending an OPEC meeting—and their presence emphasizes its political dimension. A summit conference of the OPEC states may be called for next month, or sooner, for top-level political decisions.

Previously, the OPEC bargained solely with the major oil consumers. Now it is preparing for talks with consumer-nation governments on oil pricing and supply issues.

Planes Fall on Mogadishu MOGADISHU, Somalia, Jan. 23 (AP).—Seven persons were killed and 132 injured, 22 seriously, when two military planes collided today over Mogadishu and fell on the city, destroying 25 homes. Both pilots were among the dead.

### Airport Terrace Closed

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Austrian West Berlin's Tegel Airport today closed its spectator terraces to the public for security reasons. The decision was made after a guerrilla attack was launched from a terrace at Orly Airport, Paris.

At most simultaneously, the information ministry, which had relaxed press controls, charged Cambio 16, a news weekly published by young journalists who say they practice "style journalism," with violations of the press law.

If convicted of the charges, magazine sources said, the news weekly could be suspended for a maximum period of four months.

In the last year, Cambio 16, whose editor has been called before the Public Order Tribunal twice for politically offensive stories, has seen its circulation soar to 160,000 a week, the largest in Spain for a general magazine.

Last week, the Information Ministry forced the editors to change the cover headline on a story reporting a meeting of opposition politicians in Brussels. The ministry also demanded changes in the text, according to an editor.

No Comment Offered While a senior administration official refused to comment on the magazine's troubles, he said that Mr. Arias was deeply concerned with widespread reporting of outlawed political activities.

Lawyers said the detained oppo-

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<sup>†</sup> Tokyo, Aburahi-cho; in Milan, Hamburg, New York and Chicago.



## Civil Rights Commission Report

## 3 U.S. Agencies Said to Ignore Bias Laws

By Ernest Holsendolph  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The Civil Rights Commission charged yesterday that three federal agencies were not fulfilling their requirement to promote equal educational opportunity for women and minorities.

Primary targets of a 410-page report, part of a series of studies about the government's civil-

rights enforcement effort, were the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Internal Revenue Service and the Veterans Administration.

The commission said that, because of recent organized resistance, most notably in Boston, the nation was "at a dangerous crossroads in connection with desegregation."

Because of what it sees as ineffectiveness by the government, the commission urged President Ford to appoint a White House coordinator "in the interest of bringing about a vigorous and effective enforcement of the constitutional mandate to desegregate elementary and secondary schools."

## Once and for All

"Extraordinary action is called for in order to make clear that the nation has rejected once and for all, as the Supreme Court did in Brown vs. Board of Education (in May, 1954), as illusory and unconstitutional the doctrine of

"separate but equal," the commission said in its report.

Federal agencies are required to promote civil rights under parts of two laws, Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title 9 of the Educational Amendments of 1972.

Title 6 prohibits discrimination in any federally assisted activity on the basis of race, color or national origin. And Title 4 prohibits sex discrimination in federally assisted education programs. While concentrating most of its critical fire on the Office of Civil Rights, the commission also said the IRS had been negligent in not fully using its power to withhold tax-exempt status to non-profit and private schools, many of which were set up by communities to get around desegregation of public schools.

## VA Is Slow

The Veterans Administration, which has the power to combat discriminatory practices against minorities in vocational and other schools that receive aid through GI benefits, has also been slow-footed in enforcing Title 6, the commission said.

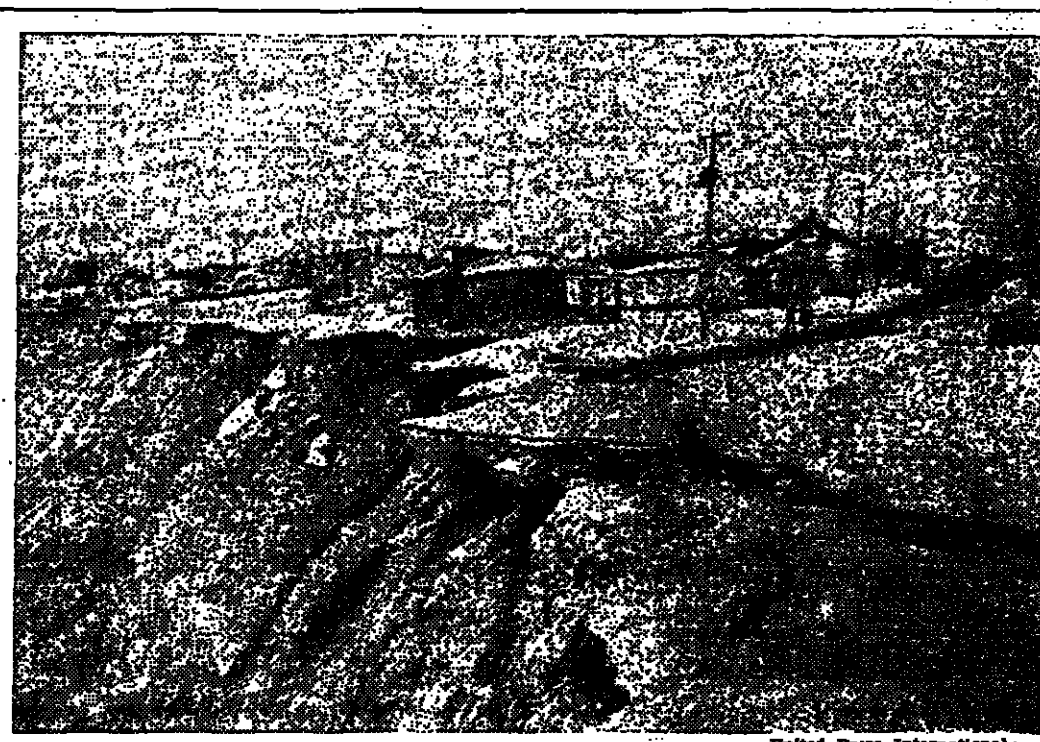
In its national survey of education in the fall of 1973, HEW reported that there were 16,498 public school systems serving 45,499,000 students. These systems received billions of dollars of federal money for a variety of purposes and the Office of Civil Rights has an obligation to see that the funded agencies comply with the civil-rights laws.

The commission said it found that HEW has failed to issue comprehensive guidelines to the school districts, as well as state education departments, nonpublic schools and higher education institutions spelling out their obligations under the laws and regulations.

## Key Issues Seen

"Key issues such as metropolitan school desegregation, differences in course offerings based on sex and faculty selection criteria have not been addressed in guidelines," the report said. Because voluntary compliance with the law has been relied upon "to the virtual exclusion" of the ultimate administrative sanction of cutting off funds, many educational institutions no longer take the government seriously in the area of enforcement, the report said.

At a news conference yesterday, Arthur Flemming, chairman of the commission, said a number of steps must be taken to restore HEW credibility. He added that a step that might have immediate effect would be to hold state governments accountable for obtaining compliance by localities with provisions of the Civil Rights Law.



CRATER'S EDGE—A landslide in the Quebec mining town of Asbestos resulted in a crater 4,000 feet wide. A house was swallowed up after being evacuated minutes earlier and the Rue St. Roch, at right, suddenly became a dead end.

## U.S. Official Admits Looking At Assassination Devices

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—A top official of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration said yesterday that he had been secretly briefed on electronic assassination techniques by a private manufacturer of wiretapping and bugging equipment.

The official, Lt. Col. Lucien Conein, acting director of the Special Operations and Field Support Section of the DEA's International Intelligence Division, said he received the briefing in May, 1974, from representatives of the now defunct B. R. Fox Co.

Several law enforcement officials and Senate investigators said that this was the first time they had seen evidence that a domestic federal agency would even look at assassination techniques. According to the Pentagon papers on U.S. involvement in the Indochina war, Col. Conein was a senior operative of the Central Intelligence Agency in Saigon in 1963 and served as liaison officer between the U.S. government and forces that deposed President Ngo Dinh Diem. Mr. Diem was assassinated in the coup d'état.

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., who has been conducting an investigation of CIA involvement with other government agencies, said that he has obtained a copy

of the catalogue of instruments described to Col. Conein.

When questioned by a reporter, Sen. Weicker described the devices as "used for assassination, pure and simple."

"There is no place in this country for this sort of thing," he added.

Sen. Weicker said that he had brought the catalogue to the attention of John Bartels, administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration and that he had interviewed Col. Conein and the company's deputy, Searl Frank. He said the officials had assured him the agency had not purchased any of the devices.

The senator said that he had been told the agency's men had done nothing to encourage the manufacturer to think he might make a sale to their agency.

"My question was, why in the hell didn't they do something to discourage him," Sen. Weicker said.

## 3-Hour Briefing

One of two men who briefed Col. Conein, Michael Morrissey, told a reporter that he had met with him for three hours, showing him audio equipment and going over in detail the devices described by Sen. Weicker.

Col. Conein, asked about the briefing, said he had not solicited briefing on assassination aspects of Fox's equipment and "I wouldn't touch that stuff with a 10-foot pole."

"That stuff is only good in a war," he said, "and who's got a war? It was very sophisticated stuff. They had a telephone that could be triggered by remote control. If the wrong person picked up the phone, you'd blow him up."

## Other Devices

In addition to telephones, the devices were for use in such things as cigarette packs, flashlights and rifle ammunition clips.

Col. Conein said that he had found the material "fascinating" but that he had said nothing to encourage the idea that the agency would purchase such equipment. He said that he had purchased about \$500 worth of audio equipment from the Fox Co., which he said could be used for bugging.

The equipment he bought, he said, cannot be used in the United States without a court order and is for use in the DEA's foreign operations. He said, however, that the gear had not been used and, "I still have it in my safe."

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## L. Blochman, 74, Mystery Writer, Dies in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—Lawrence Blochman, 74, a mystery and short-story writer and former foreign correspondent for numerous publications, died yesterday at a hospital here.

Mr. Blochman won the Edgar Allan Poe Award for short-story writing in 1950 and received the Overseas Press Club's Meritorious Service Award in 1959. He was also a past president of the Mystery Writers of America.

During the early 1920s, Mr. Blochman worked for the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo and was on assignment in the Orient for the Far Eastern Review and the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong. Later, he worked in Paris for the Chicago Tribune and the Paris Times, and in Guatemala and Honduras for the New York Herald Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Rev. Oscar L. Huber, 81, a Roman Catholic priest who administered the last rites to President John Kennedy, died here today, it was learned today.

Mary Moore  
DUBLIN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Mary Moore, 64, wife of the American ambassador in Dublin, John Moore, died here today after a long illness.

Before her marriage to Mr. Moore in 1936, Mrs. Moore worked as a librarian at Yale University where her father was a professor. After her marriage, she lived in New York, Peru, Washington and New Jersey before coming to Dublin in 1969.

Ahmad Assad  
DAMASCUS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Ahmad Assad, eldest brother of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, died yesterday in a hospital in the Syrian Mediterranean port city of Latakia, Damascus radio said.

The radio gave no further details of Mr. Assad's death.

## Zulu Chief Warns Vorster on Need For Racial Shift

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The chief of South Africa's Zulu homeland has warned Premier John Vorster the country's millions of blacks may resort to civil disobedience if there are no meaningful changes in their way of life.

Chief Gataha Buthelezi, leader of the KwaZulu homeland—one of eight areas set aside for Africans and due to become independent states within the republic during the next decade—stormed out of a meeting last night after discussing the future of the republic's blacks for nine hours.

After the conference between Mr. Vorster and the eight homeland leaders, the chief issued copies of a lengthy memorandum he had read aloud at the meeting asking the government to make minor concessions in conditions under which urban Africans live in designated "white areas."

A government statement issued after the conference made it clear there would be no change in the policy which prevents Africans from owning land in white-designated areas.

## Liberia Government Hails Peace Corps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Peace Corps has been honored by the Liberian government as the most outstanding international organization to operate in that West African nation in 1974.

The award was announced recently on Liberian radio and television. Listeners and viewers had been asked to send in their nominations for the award.

The certificate of award from the Liberian government said: "We the people have observed and followed with great satisfaction your performance toward the betterment of our society and in our weak way would like to thank you and recognize you."

## Ignoring Speculation on His Seclusion

## Kremlin Penchant for Secrecy Dramatized by Brezhnev's

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet obsession with secrecy has seldom been as conspicuous as in the four weeks since Leonid Brezhnev last appeared in public, on Dec. 24 at the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

His unexplained seclusion since then, combined with the cancellation of his summit trip to the Middle East, has led to an outbreak of unconfirmed rumors about his political and physical health.

In most countries, the disappearance of a national leader from public view would cause concern if not panic, among the population.

But Moscow has never considered it necessary to divulge the whereabouts of Mr. Brezhnev or any other Soviet leader, although the price paid is inevitably the sort of uninformed speculation that has arisen in the last few weeks. The Soviet press has recently run its complaint about "Kremlinologists" in the West but without citing facts to rebut their theories.

Different Theories  
Some Western diplomats here suggest that the Kremlin imposes its blanket of secrecy to enhance the mystique of the ruling Politburo and discourage public discussion about its conduct of policy. Others, however, note that such secrecy permeates other areas of Soviet society, where most information becomes available on a need-to-know basis.

The censorship policy prevents Soviet journalists from reporting the movements of Brezhnev's leaders, except in official public appearances. Even reports about leaders' official functions are thought to require authorization by the secretariat of the Com-

munist party's Central committee.

Ironically, Soviet officials times give foreigners details of Brezhnev's life that is not available to the average Soviet. For instance, some officials said privately that Mr. Brezhnev is recovering just outside Moscow from a case of flu complicated by respiratory problems, expected back at work by the end of the month. If Premier Leonid Brezhnev has privately reported to be vacationing in the Caucasus.

Such reports in the Soviet publication of the reports have run counter to policy.

Brezhnev's Oaths  
The public exposure that Brezhnev is expected to suit in the West is virtually unknown. Politburo members never appear at a new ceremony, although Mr. Brezhnev is more open than most, he the occasion of summit chat with American and newsmen.

Major policy speeches, one delivered by Mr. Brezhnev in the Moldavi of Kishinev, are telecast throughout the country. But when Mr. Brezhnev appears at the Party's Central Committee a year, it is in a plenum.

The private lives of most officials are so carefully that the public knows nothing about them. When Mr. Brezhnev's daughter, Natalya Denisovna, died this month and he was reported at her funeral, correspondents here could even learn how old she was.

## Soviet Dissident Assails Role of Jackson in Trade Dispute

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Roy Medvedev, a dissident Soviet historian, charged today that Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., had sought "pretentious personal publicity" in his efforts to force the Soviet leadership to relax emigration regulations for Jews.

Mr. Medvedev also suggested strongly that, while Sen. Jackson's efforts at first helped relax emigration rules, his "ultimatums" eventually led to Moscow's decision to reject the Soviet-American trade agreement. Amendments to the trade bill that would have implemented the agreement were initiated by Sen. Jackson and others in an effort to force the Kremlin to allow more Jews to emigrate.

Let History Judge  
Mr. Medvedev, whose anti-Stalinist book "Let History Judge" is proscribed in this country, said in effect, in a statement made available to Western newsmen, that he did not think the collapse of the trade agreement was the result of any political or health problem of Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader. The historian's criticism seemed harsher than any leveled at Sen. Jackson by the Soviet press since the agreement was nullified.

In the Soviet media, Sen. Jackson recently has been described more often as one of "the enemies of détente" than as the chief villain seeking to prevent improved Soviet-American relations.

After noting that Sen. Jackson and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had at first helped gain easier exit for Soviet Jews, Mr. Medvedev said that "it was a dangerous illusion to believe that these concessions could have been as rapid and radical as some people in the United States and the Soviet Union desired."

Mr. Medvedev said that, "if

politics is the art of the possible, then Sen. Jackson has strayed that he is a politician."

"Not only did he try the impossible," Mr. Medvedev said, "but he worked to make humiliating the compromise that was and he even used the concessions, which were of years of effort not the American, but also Russian, part of the administration, in order to pretend publicity for

"Ultimatums of any kind," he said, "bring down this process." He said only Americans or "terminable" to what degenerate state of Soviet Jewry disturbed Sen. Jackson, what degree he used of tens of thousands of the Soviet Union to a personal career and his political speculations."

Mr. Medvedev said he doubt the agreement was a serious one and that "it be mistaken to connect it illness or the weakness, influence of an individual in the Politburo."

S. Vietnam Forces Makes Helicopter Assault on Hanoi  
SAIGON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Vietnamese forces, including heavy air strikes, made a major assault today on a North Vietnamese and Viet Cong threatening a provincial 55 miles north of Saigon.

The counteroffensive of Don Mountain, reportedly to retake the strategic position of the province, approaches to the province of Tay Ninh.

On Jan. 6, North Vietnamese forces overran Nui Ba Nui, a mountain to the north of Saigon. In the late 1960s, the area was manned by U.S. forces.

South Vietnamese landed infantrymen on the mountain, while other forces were turned back by heavy Viet Cong fire, field reports said.

South Vietnamese dropped napalm and fired at the mountain to set North Vietnamese resist.

An armored column then up positions near the foot of the mountain and fighting ported at its base.

1,175 Kilos of Hashish Confiscated in Austria  
INNISBRUCK, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Police said they found the amount of narcotics in last night when they confiscated 1,175 kilos of hashish in the small town of Sigmund, an Austrian town.

The hashish was discovered after West German border authorities arrested a 37-year-old West German, who was carrying a falsified passport, at the station at Kitzbühel, Austria. A 50-year-old man, who was arrested, was also carrying hashish and the address in each where the huge cache was found.

**Well Armed For Travel**  
MUNICH, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Weapons found on passengers at Munich airport during 1974 included nine small cannons, 18 rifles, 10 handguns, three muzzle-loaders, 14 scythes, saws and axes, a barpoon and a 16th-century halbert, according to a catalogue published today by the airport authority.

## 2 Widely Used Heart Drugs Found Useless in U.S. Study

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Two drugs widely used to prolong the lives of men who have recovered from heart attacks have proved useless for that purpose in a major nationwide study.

The drugs are clofibrate and niacin. They lower the concentration of cholesterol and other fatty substances in the blood. For that reason they were considered highly promising as protection against future heart attacks and death in men who have had one or more attacks.

The results of the government-sponsored study of more than 8,000 men showed no protective effect.

The study, called the Coronary Drug Project, was one of the major research efforts sponsored by the National Heart and Lung Institute to reduce the toll from heart disease, the foremost cause of death among Americans. It involved 55 research clinics and other centers throughout the nation and 8,341 patients, all of whom had recovered from one heart attack or more.

The key question was whether such men would live longer if they took drugs to lower their blood cholesterol and related fatty substances.

In conclusion, the Coronary Drug Project provides no evidence on which to recommend the use of clofibrate in the treatment of persons with coronary heart

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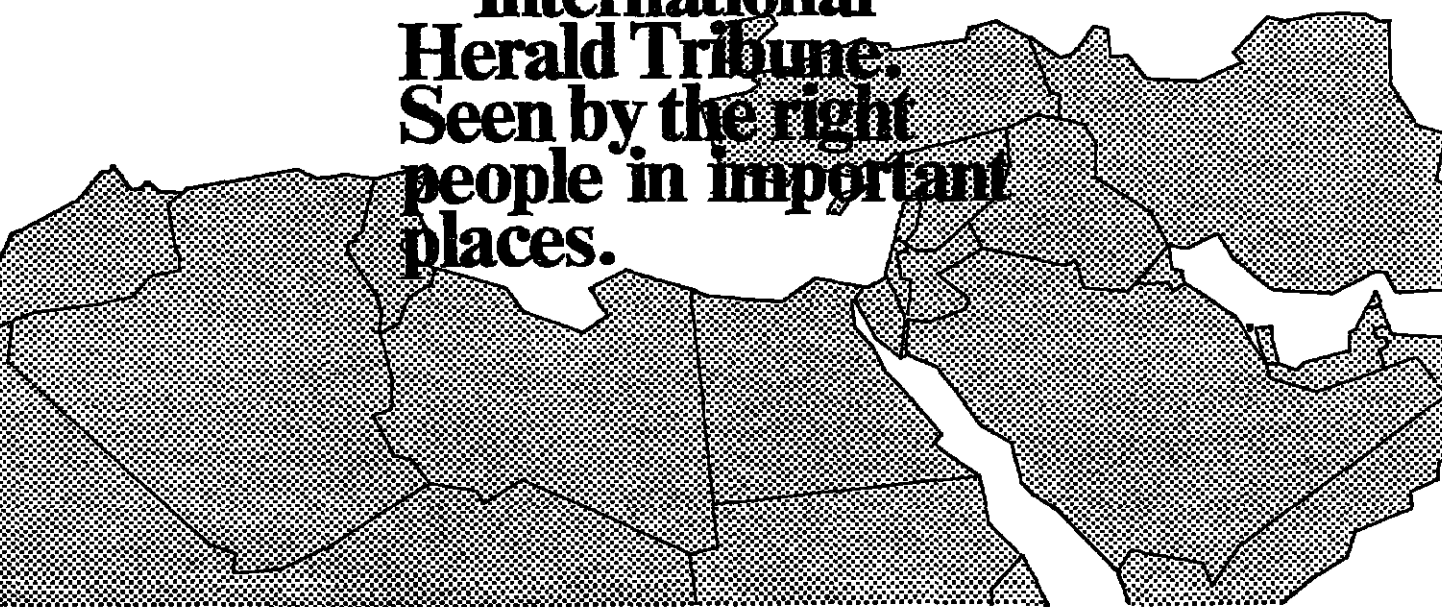
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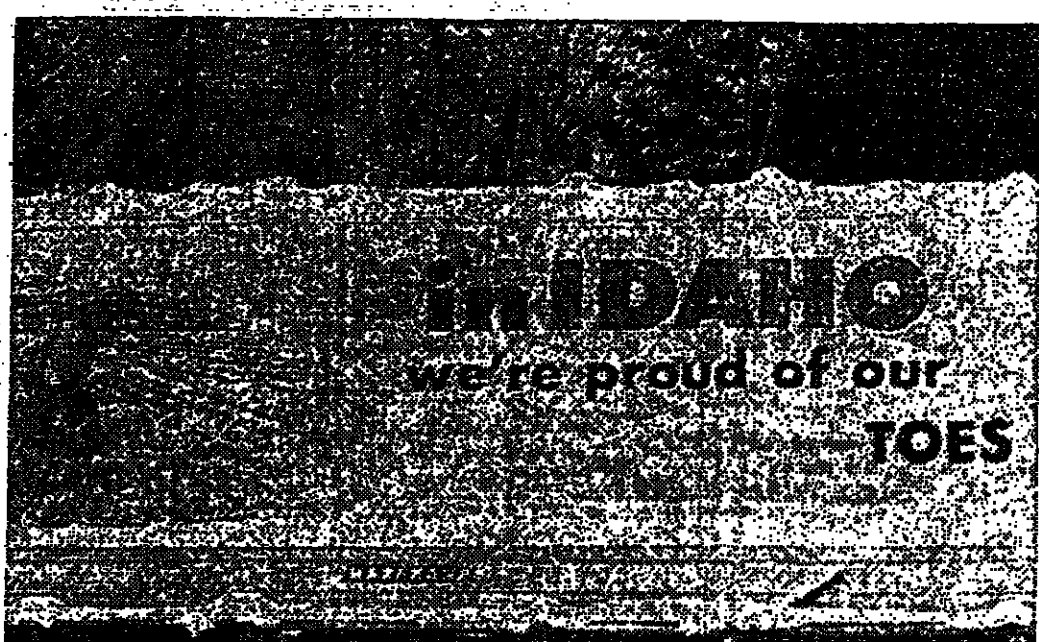
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### Few in Survey Back U.S. Oil Intervention

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The majority of Americans oppose military intervention should the Arabs impose another oil embargo on the United States, according to a Gallup poll published today.

The poll, appearing in The Washington Post, also showed that 35 per cent believed that the country, faced with an oil embargo, should try to become self-sufficient.

About 24 per cent believed that the United States should impose economic sanctions in retaliation and 10 per cent favored military intervention.

### Even Onassis Tightens Belt As Result of the Energy Crisis

ATHENS, Jan. 23 (AP).—The international economic situation has forced even Aristotle Onassis to do some belt-tightening, and the return of democratic government in Athens has been no help to his financial situation.

The 69-year-old millionaire has fallen victim to the fuel crisis which eventually robbed him of his last big stake in Greece: Olympic Airways.

The dispute over Greece's national air carrier between Mr. Onassis and the Greek government began when Mr. Onassis, claiming financial losses because of the fuel crisis, demanded a \$16.7-million loan, transit-price fuel for Olympic's jet fleet and increased fares on domestic flights.

The last military junta delayed its response and the situation became more strained for Mr. Onassis when democratic government was re-established in July. Last month, he renounced the agreement to exclusive operation rights over Olympic, which he has held since 1959. Then a week ago, agreement was announced for the state to take over the company's operation.

Refuses to Sign  
But now, a government official involved in the negotiations said, Mr. Onassis is refusing to sign the agreement. In addition to an estimated \$88 million which he is to receive for the company's two helicopters and a Learjet for his personal use as well as several other minor concessions.

The official said that, after agreement was reached and officially announced, Mr. Onassis claimed fatigue and said that he would sign the document the next day. Instead, the official said, he sent a memorandum with the new demands.

The official said that Mr. Onassis "still has a number of powerful cards in his hands which could cause difficulties for the government." He said that this concerned finance but would not elaborate.

Olympic only owns a few of its planes, mainly small jets for internal flights. Most larger jets were chartered from a Panamanian corporation controlled by Mr. Onassis.

Once, Mr. Onassis, a Turkish-born Argentine citizen, was considered the real power behind governments here—the country needed his capital.

"He used to tell governments that they either had to accept his terms or sink and they usually had no alternative," a source close to Mr. Onassis said.

Mr. Onassis until now had managed to push through his

### EEC Will Fulfill Aid Pledge To Oil Crisis' Worst Victims

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The European Economic Community announced today that its nine members had agreed to fulfill their pledge to give \$500 million in emergency aid to countries hardest hit by the oil crisis.

But the agreement was reached through a compromise formula that includes \$500 million in aid from the Common Market itself, \$200 million given bilaterally by its member countries and about \$50 million already sent in food aid.

Originally, it had been planned to give all \$500 million through the Common Market. Officials expressed "disappointment" at the compromise but argued that the aid, not the donors, was the important thing.

economic interests no matter what government was in power. Sources close to him disclosed that he had obtained a \$100-million loan from the conservative administration of Premier Constantine Karamanlis in 1969, \$100 million from the liberal administration of George Papandreu in 1964 and a further \$160-million loan from the former military junta.

Mr. Onassis's last big deal in Greece was a \$600-million agreement with the junta for an industrial complex to include an oil refinery, an aluminum smelter, a terminal power station and other related industries. The agreement was never put into effect.

Government officials said that the new government is trying to curb the old privileges of the business class in general.

An Olympic Airways associate of Mr. Onassis said that the magazine's decline in Greece is related less to money "than the more shattering blow of the death of his son" Alexander, who was killed in a plane crash in January, 1973. He was being groomed to take over Mr. Onassis's vast business empire.

### Convict Ends Flight, Frees 4 Children

Gives Up Peacefully To Ontario Police

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 23 (AP).—Donald Cline, a 22-year-old escaped convict who took four children hostage on Tuesday and fled yesterday with \$10,000 in ransom, was captured without a struggle early today in London's residential area.

Police armed with rifles and tear gas surrounded a house into which Cline fled after releasing the last of the four children. Cline was heavily armed.

The police said Cline escaped from a penitentiary in October while serving a 4 1/2-year term for armed robbery. But to his four young hostages he was "Uncle Wayne," their frequent babysitter, and one of them was named for him.

Deputy Police Commissioner James Erskine said Cline faces two counts of attempted murder, four counts of abduction and charges of armed robbery, escaping custody and "possibly numerous firearm violations."

Cline went to the farmhouse home of George and Donna Field in Thornesford, about 18 miles east of London, shortly after noon, held up a food store in the town Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Field was at home with her 4-year-old son David. Her other three children—Robert, 12; Donald, 11, and their sister Kim, 7—came home a little later from school.

House Surrounded  
Two police officers investigating the robbery came to the home. Cline confronted them and disarmed them. One of the policemen escaped and Cline released the second. Police quickly ringed the house and Cline let Mrs. Field talk to them.

The police brought Cline's girlfriend, Gail Guest, to the house and negotiated by phone with him. They agreed to give him \$10,000 and an unmarked police car in exchange for the three younger children.

Cline freed three of the children yesterday afternoon and left in the car with young Robert. Miss Guest and a man the police identified as Red, who they said had volunteered to drive the getaway car.

Police radio cars and helicopters tailed the car into Toronto, about 100 miles northwest of London, where Cline fired two shots at a police cruiser and ordered it to stop following him.

"I'll shoot the kid!" he warned. The police said they lifted their surveillance shortly afterward. After returning to London, Red apparently dropped off Cline and the woman at the house where Cline was captured later. Then the driver took the child and the car to provincial police headquarters about 1:30 a.m.

After the police surrounded Cline's hideout, they got him on the telephone and tried to talk him into surrendering.

"I'll work smooth as silk," said Police Chief Walter Johnson. "He came out right away as soon as he knew we meant business."

But other police officials said that Cline told them he was holding a gun to Miss Guest's throat while he talked with them. They said he did not surrender until they fired tear gas into the house. Then he threw his weapons out and came out with his hands up.

### Cosmos-704 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched unmanned satellite Cosmos-704, Tass said.

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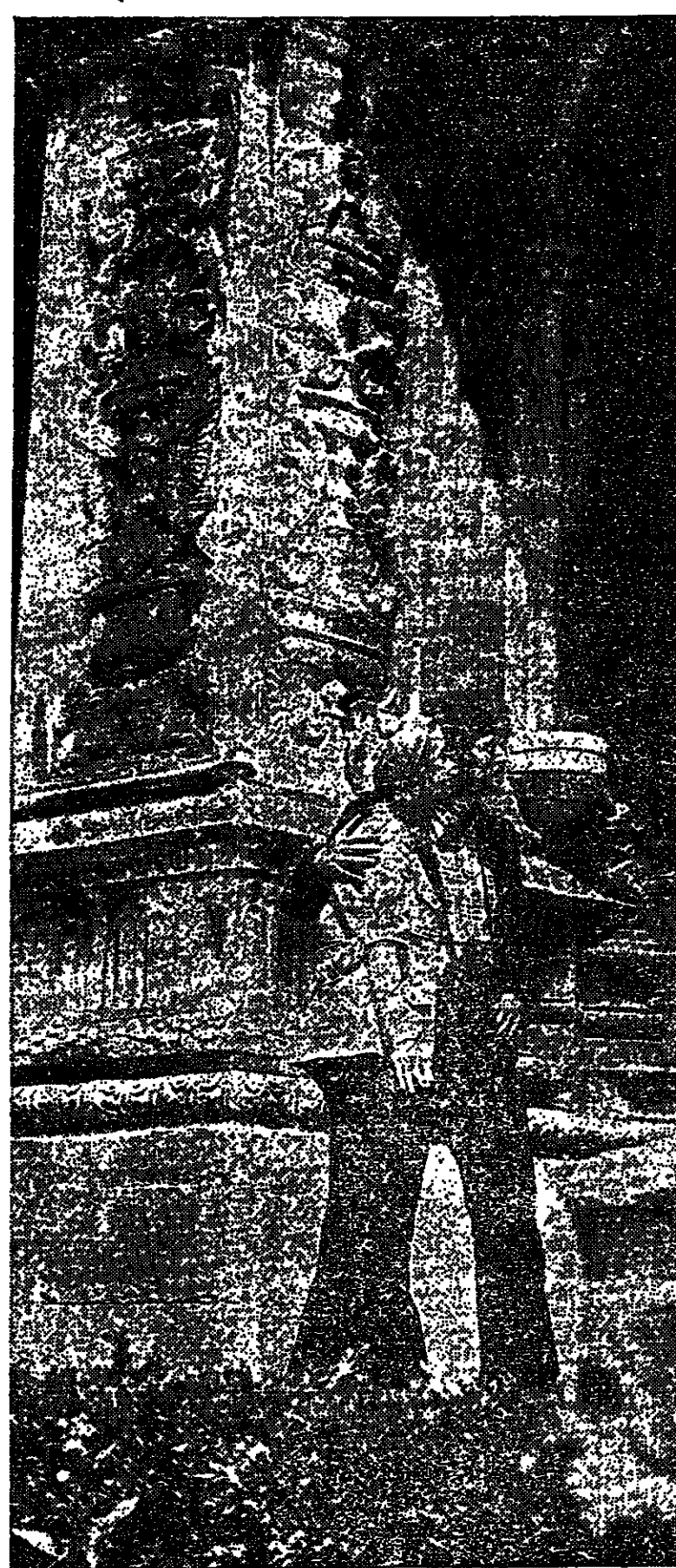
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## The 'New' Congress

The mounting strife between President Ford and Congress over his economic and energy programs has primarily unhappy implications. It means that the United States has two leaderships: one concentrated and positive, the other diffuse and, in many aspects, negative. This is, in itself, a poor way to confront a major economic crisis, especially when the country has so many resources, both material and political, for coping with its difficulties. Yet there is a certain inevitability about the contest because of the contradictions of stagflation, the divisive after-effects of Watergate and the aspirations of the parties and personalities involved.

What gives a special point—as well as a novel uncertainty—to the situation is that the United States has a President (as well as his Vice-President) who have only a qualified mandate from the people at large, one transmitted by indirect means through the 25th Amendment. And the executive in this form is standing up to a new Congress.

It is new in the customary sense that the House of Representatives and a third of the Senate were elected last November, and both contain many legislators making their first appearance in Washington. Another feature of its novelty is that it is heavily and aggressively Democratic, with the Republican opposition whittled down in numbers and morale by Watergate. But it is also new in that the majority is not only determined to assert congressional authority but to make at least a beginning in reshaping its rules and traditions to make that authority more representative and effective.

It is being said that the seniority system will never be the same after the ousting of

three chairmen of key House committees. Anyone who has watched the sparsely-populated House chamber drone through a day's business is fully aware of the importance of the committee system in the legislative process. And few need be told of the power of chairmen in the committees. The effect of seniority on the selection of those chairmen—and, indeed, on the membership of the most significant committees—has long been a subject of controversy.

The legislators obtain seniority not because of their consonance with national trends, or their abilities relative to those of fellow congressmen, but because they come from districts that are least volatile in their choices of representatives. For the Democrats, this means a heavy weighting of Southerners—one representative from Louisiana, and a Republican at that, said that the ouster of the senior chairmen was "anti-South, anti-conservative." But another from California responded that "Texas had seven chairmanships and California none."

What effect the attack on mere seniority will have in making Congress capable of producing logical and consistent programs that can compete in effectiveness with those put forward by the President remains to be seen. Congress still comprises a multitude of voices and a complexity of regional, economic, political and ethnic interests that will be resistant to constructive action. The newness of the present approach may of itself embitter relations with a White House that is familiar with the older ways, and may be relying on them for support. But in principle a beginning has been made toward reforming Congress, and in principle it should be hailed as a step forward.



## Sources of U.S. Oil Imports

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON—It has been just over a year since the enormous increases in oil prices and the first impact of the oil embargo. What has been the effect? What has happened to the rate at which the United States now imports oil, and the sources from which it draws it? Three broad trends are now clear:

- The United States has been importing significantly less oil since the prices went up.
- But it is importing more from the Arab countries.
- And the most severe cutbacks in shipments to the United States are currently being imposed, not by the Middle Eastern countries, but by the countries that the U.S. government has traditionally considered its most secure sources—Canada and Venezuela.

Up to late 1973, when world oil prices shot upward and the embargo took hold, American consumption of oil had been rising steadily at a rate of about 5 per cent a year. Because American domestic oil production had begun to decline in 1970, imports had to cover the entire growth in our demand, and that was true geometrically until the end of 1973 when, in a few weeks, the whole structure of the world's economy suddenly changed.

### Precise Impact

Calculating the precise impact of the new prices on the American market is not so simple. Oil imports are highly seasonal and even the comparison between this winter and last winter is skewed by the embargo a year ago and the recession now. The most illuminating figures so far come from a small team of economists known as Price—the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc., in New York. It is supported by some of the international oil companies and independent coastal refineries, for whom it does marketing studies. Price and its director, John H. Lichtblau, have a high reputation for unbiased and sophisticated analysis of the world of oil, and they have been looking carefully at the 1974 import statistics.

Lichtblau limited the study to the period June through October to avoid the effects of the embargo, and found that for those five months, total U.S. demand for oil this year was 2.3 per cent below last year. That amounts to 400,000 barrels less a day. It was about 1 million barrels a day less than the country would have used if prices had stayed at the pre-embargo level, Lichtblau calculated.

Imports last summer were running 3.2 per cent below the previous year's level—a reduction of 200,000 barrels a day. But a highly important shift took place among the sources of those imports. In mid-1974, 57 per cent of U.S. oil imports came from other Western Hemisphere countries, mainly Venezuela and Canada. By mid-1974, only 47 per cent came from this hemisphere. Canada, trying to divert its relatively cheap oil to its own industry, had cut crude oil exports to us by 30 per cent; Latin America cut them 14 per cent. There is more here than the effort to maintain the prices set by the producers' cartel. The oil-exporting countries are now fearful of having their fields wrecked by over-production while the industrial world frantically struggles to develop, through exploration or technical magic, other sources of

fuel. Their defense is the new array of conservation rules.

From 1973 to this year, U.S. imports from Nigeria rose massively. It became second only to Canada as a source of crude oil to this country. But within the past few weeks the Nigerian government has also begun to show concern at current production rates and, in some areas, is now cutting them back in the name of conservation.

In the months after the Arab embargo, the United States was importing more oil from the Arab countries than in the months before the embargo. From mid-1973 to mid-1974, direct shipments to this country from Arab sources crept upward from 19 per cent to 20.3 per cent of our imports—which means an increase from 7.7 per cent to 8.2 per cent of our total oil supply. But there is more to it than the direct shipments. America imports huge amounts of oil products from Caribbean refineries that get their crude oil from many countries. Lichtblau found that fully 28 per cent of U.S. oil imports last summer came originally from Arab wells.

While America's Arab imports were rising, they were not rising very fast. In contrast, U.S. imports from Iran increased nearly 70 per cent from the summer of 1973 to the summer of 1974, when they comprised more than one-tenth of America's foreign oil from all sources. Perhaps you were wondering why the U.S. government seems so solicitous of the Shah's feelings these days.

### Price Raising

The conventional wisdom has always been that countries with large populations and heavy investment requirements would lead the way in raising prices—as Venezuela and Iran did in 1973—but it would have to be the underpopulated desert states that cut back production to enforce those prices (Secretary of State Henry Kissinger invoked this logic in the famous Business Week interview last month). But things do not seem to be working out that way.

Saudi Arabia, for example, has not cut production at all, and the Saudis in fact have increased shipments to America by a small but useful amount. The most severe reductions in shipments to us have come from countries in the other category—led by the

Western Hemisphere democracies. Perhaps the impetus to cut back has less to do with pure economics than we thought. King Faisal does not have to worry a great deal about Saudi public opinion when he makes oil policy. But in countries like Canada, Venezuela and Ecuador, there is a strong strain of economic nationalism that their governments have to take seriously. The past year's experience suggests that America's future sources of foreign oil have become profoundly unpredictable—not only in regard to prices but also how much oil they will ship regardless of price.

WASHINGTON—The uncouth resemblance of the celebrated "revolution" on Capitol Hill to Tammany Hall politics forcefully struck one idealistic freshman congressman this week as he entered the House Democratic Caucus to complete the purge of undesirable committee chairmen and destruction of the seniority system.

The newcomer was supporting Rep. Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, the respected reformer and economic expert, as chairman of the Banking Committee in place of 82-year-old Rep. Wright Patman, the dictatorial, eccentric Texas populist. Thus, it was with surprise and dismay that this freshman heard Reuss solicit his vote to retain automatic Rep. Wayne Hays as chairman of the House Administration Committee and reject his reform challenger, Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey.

This was a tangible piece of evidence supporting the cloakroom suspicion of a strange-bed-fellows alliance between reformer Reuss and anti-reformer Hays for no higher purpose than mutual survival. Since the caucus was also on a binge of back-scratching politics, the alliance worked and both were elected.

The effectiveness of the Hays-Reuss alliance underscores this disturbing fact: House Democrats had no clear standard in choosing purge victims. While Common Cause's analysis set forth non-ideological criteria (opposing both liberal Patman and conservative Hays for autocratic behavior), each congressman had his own standard. Some followed the Common Cause criteria; more inclined to ideology; most were guided by personality and the candidates' campaigns.

"I am afraid," one senior liberal congressman confided to us, "we are ending up with something worse than seniority." That "something" could resemble the biennial scramble in state legislatures where, without seniority standards, chairmanships are bartered in an orgy of Tammany politics. With no effective leadership to control the bargeing here, the process could degenerate into political maneuvering.

Certainly the nervous party leadership emerged from two weeks of barter even more enfeebled. Speaker Carl Albert, too honest to hide his total befuddlement, was impotent. The more aggressive majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, was weakened by his poorly concealed support of efforts to purge Hays.

Nor did Rep. Philip Burton of

## A Post-Watergate Myth Press and Politicians

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In the wake of Watergate the American press has acquired the image of a tiger—a remorseless antagonist of official deceit, probing for the truth. In this vision, journalists are no longer co-opted by officials or overcome by awe of them; if anything, the poor officials are intimidated by the powerful press.

There is some danger that the press itself may be starting to believe that myth. But myth it is. For a realistic example of the relationship between journalists and political figures consider the first program in the new Public Television series of Bill Moyers's Journal. It was an interview with Secretary of State Kissinger.

Moyers got into the question of American food aid. He said: "A lot of the food that we're giving right now is going for political—into political areas, strategic areas, rather than humanitarian." Kissinger said that in considering proposed increases in food aid, "we have opted, after all the discussions, for the highest proposal," totaling nearly \$1.5 billion. Then there was this exchange:

Kissinger: "I also don't agree with you that we're giving most of our food aid for strategic purposes."

Moyers: "I didn't say most. I didn't mean to say most. I meant a substantial amount."

Kissinger: "We're giving some in countries in which political relationships are of importance to us... but the vast majority—the considerable majority of our food aid goes for humanitarian purposes."

The ordinary viewer would naturally assume that Kissinger and the administration have chosen to give the "vast" or at least "considerable" majority of U.S. aid to feed the starving rather than to keep governments in support in office. What are the facts?

The most important U.S. food program is one of concessional sales—sales on much less than commercial terms—under Title I of Public Law 480. In the most recent fiscal year, the one that ended last June 30, the budget for this program was \$748 million.

Thirty-two countries in the world are officially classified by the United Nations as "most seriously affected" by food shortages and poverty. Of these, six were in the 1974 Title I program: Guinea, the Sudan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Cambodia.

Of the \$748 million, these six most desperately needy countries were allocated \$275 million. The overwhelming proportion of that, \$194 million, went to Cambodia, which is both hungry and a military-political client of the United States. Even counting Title I aid

to Cambodia as wholly "humanitarian," these countries got only 37 per cent of the money. The other 63 per cent, \$473 million, went to 13 countries not on the needy list, such as Thailand, Israel, Jordan, Iran, by far the largest amount went to South Vietnam: \$305 million.

For the current fiscal year, ending next June 30, the administration has considered three options. Their total costs for food under Title I would be \$682 million, \$682 million, or slightly over \$1 billion. In addition, the three options include between \$312 million and \$394 million in a separate humanitarian program of food gifts under Title II of the law.

Under the lowest option, just over half of Title I money would go to the most needy countries, the largest amount to Cambodia: \$139 million. This is a shift toward the needy from the previous year, but it was not a shift desired by Kissinger. It was forced on him by Congress, which was so outraged by his political use of food aid that it said no more than 30 per cent could benefit food to countries outside the needy list.

When Kissinger said on television that the highest option had not in fact been made, he was then trying to work out a deal with congressmen who want to give more aid to the most desperate countries. He would do that, he said, if Congress would allow him to include South Vietnam in the list of the needy—and then, under the 30-per-cent ceiling, give more to other political clients.

### The Third Option

Thus, under the Kissinger third option, India would get more Title I aid (up from \$63 million to \$131 million), as would Bangladesh (\$56 to \$149 million) and Pakistan (\$18 million to \$33 million). But so would South Korea (up from \$30 million to \$124 million), Chile (\$32 million to \$61 million), Indonesia (\$20 to \$41 million) and Egypt (\$33 million to \$88 million). Of the Title I total, the "neediest" countries would now get slightly less than half.

The figures are complicated but their import is not. Henry Kissinger is determined to make up for congressional cuts in general aid to such countries as South Korea by sending them food that they could not get to buy commercially. His reason for doing so is political, but it is the Kissinger program he got into with the pose of a humanitarian. Bill Moyers, a man of integrity and experience who serves his reputation as a serious journalist. That he was overborne by Kissinger shows he has many advantages the official skilled in manipulation still has over the press.

## In the Wake of Seniority

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

California, the caucus chairman, help himself all that much with his hardball campaign for Hays. While displaying a muscular organizational ability unique in today's House, Burton dimmed his shining image with the freshman as the best ideal of reform. "These guys don't want a major 'dono,'" a Burton confidant told us, "and they're afraid Phil is getting to be one."

### Allergic

So allergic to leadership are freshman Democrats that, apart from Hays, both O'Neill and Burton kept hands off the chairmanships contests. In the full flowering of such egalitarianism, inconsistencies and contradictions proliferated.

The purge of ineffectiveness, colorless Rep. W.R. Poage of Texas as Agriculture Committee chairman was least explicable. He was supported by his own committee members—particularly Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington, whose chairmanship had been indignantly fair and nonautocratic. He is a staunch conservative, but no more so than Rep. Clint Teague of Texas. More gregarious and congenial than Poage, Rep. Teague was not challenged as chairman of the House Science Committee. But a third Southern conservative, Rep. Edward Herbert of Louisiana, was purged as Armed Services Committee chairman partly because he could not resist taunting his junior liberal members.

That generates questions: Would Herbert have survived if he had been more diplomatic? Probably, say House reformers. Would Herbert have survived if

he had been ornery but liberal? Definitely. Would Herbert have survived if he had been chairman of the less sensitive Science Committee? Maybe. Would Teague, no less conservative than Herbert, survive as Armed Services Committee chairman? Most surely.

That adds up to a mishmash of criteria between college fraternities and Byrnesian Kremlin power struggles, lacking any senior yardstick. Nor is this likely to be the end of it. In the wake of seniority, the caucus may commemorate its burial every two years by punishing chairmen who offend the majority.

The important House Appropriations Committee seems certain to be fought over in 1977. The surprisingly heavy vote against its esteemed but conservative chairman, Rep. George Mahon of Texas, was secretly engineered by committee members overtly backing him. Rather than risk a humiliation two years hence, Mahon may retire from Congress. If reformers plan to bypass at least the next three members of the committee as out of tune with the times.

Appropriations Committee as minor members will not be alone spending the next two years seeking the yardstick of unwritten standards for committee chairmen. Rep. Al Uman of Oregon, the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, must confront energy-economic questions of supreme importance and sensitivity. While the bad old seniority system would have protected him in past years, today he must worry about a wrong stand here or a wrong word there, firing up King Caucus to deposit him.

## International Opinion

### South African Apartheid

Mr. Vorster and his colleagues apparently rest on the position that changes can come about within the unaltered structure of apartheid. . . . The black leaders are trying to get some movement by making specific and limited, but critical demands. Black exiles outside and progressives inside South Africa have no doubt that progress must entail admitting the blacks to the franchise (or land ownership) by degrees.

But the nationalists rest on the conviction that in South Africa race relations must be good because under apartheid there are really no race relations in the sense that they exist . . . in multiracial communities like the United States and Britain. The question remains, how can startling changes be made in this petrified situation? Mr. Vorster has to . . . satisfy the expectations he has excited in the world community.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 24, 1900  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Montagu White called unofficially on Secretary Hay today and explained that he did not seek recognition as the representative of the Transvaal in the United States, but that he simply desired to look out for Transvaal interests in his private capacity. He asked for the mediation of the American government, but he was told that the United States would continue its policy of neutrality.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1925  
PARIS—Many forms of human activity are influenced (some even have been revolutionized) by the use of aircraft. What wonderful news that today's eclipse of the sun is to be followed by scientists with their instruments from the superb dirigible, the Los Angeles. The use of aircraft in this manner is indeed in happy contrast to the sinister employment of the great modern invention during the recent war.



## 'Turcaret' Is Back Again

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 23 (IET).—First performed in 1709, Lesage's "Turcaret" is having another revival at the Théâtre de la Ville. It is the fourth modern production in Paris. Jean Vilar staged it in 1951. It was revived at the Vieux Colombier with Jean Vey and Nicole Maurey, and it is included in a Marais festival. The play is a comedy of manners, a satire on the life of a Louis XIV man. What is its appeal to contemporary directors? First, it is an excellent play, a best French comedy between oil and Marivaux. Second, its character has a definite personality which offers actors opportunities. Third, it is a product of the 18th century, a time when the social structure was being reformed. "Turcaret" reveals the social structure that began under Louis XIV and was to end in the French Revolution. Lesage foretold what a never lived to see.

Turcaret is so modern that he might be a defendant in the Watergate trials. An upstart, "own fat on underhand dealings," is only merit is his ill-gotten wealth. But money talks and he soon in the aristocratic salons, aged in shady transaction with is needy better. The play is a far and sardonic cartoon as stringent in its way as Jonson's "Volpone" and quite as inverting in its exposure of the social structure as "The Sting." It has no sympathy for any of its figures and its moral is obliquely presented as a warning. Turcaret is

Zafar Masud as the blind Indian in Ferlinghetti's 'The Alligation.'



States. It concerns a Southern spinner who keeps a restless alligator as a pet. The alligator finally attains freedom due to the intervention of a blind, Indian beggar. According to the program notes, the original script has been revised a bit by lending the Southern woman additional dimension by transforming her into a Ku Kluxing transvestite.

Mark Cavalleri undertakes this quick-change role competently. Zafar Masud, a player from Pakistan, is the Indian and Edie Jordan is the slithering prisoner. The second item, "The Songwriter" by Ron Taylor, is a monologue with Cavalleri enacting a Tin Pan Alley composer whose brief fame has faded and who is meditating on his failure in his cold-water flat. He succeeds in conveying the jaunty optimism as it flickers before defeat. The acting of both plays is of professional standing. The P.A.S. welcomes all English-speaking performers and theater-workers.

## Bermuda Bowl Bridge Tourney Begins Today

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The 25th World Bridge Team Championship opens here tomorrow amid strict security aimed not only at preventing unfair practice but also at protecting players from spectators.

To combat any suspicion of cheating, diagonal table screens will be used—for the first time during a world contest—on the last three days of play. These screens conceal each partner from the other and rule out unauthorized communication or signaling.

Play will take place behind locked doors and be relayed electronically to spectators in an auditorium.

Tomorrow Italy begins defense of its title against teams from the United States, Indonesia, Brazil and France at a hotel here. Bermuda staged the first official world contest in 1950, thus causing the emblem of world bridge supremacy to be named the Bermuda Bowl.

"La Libellule" (at the Théâtre des Nouveautés) supplies an evening of trivia but rather engaging fun. Adapted by Philippe March from an Italian farce by Aldo Nicolaj, it has the necessary light touch. It is a set of sketches about the frantic efforts of a pest of a wife to convince her lover to murder her husband. Marthe Mercadier as the irrepresible spouse, Bernard Lavallée as her calm, indifferent mate and Dominique Paturel as the chosen killer keep the situations fresh and bright.

Also recommended is the program of Zouc (at the Variétés), that most remarkable artist from Zurich who can sketch a character with a few telling gestures and sudden changes of her voice. Her "Album" covers a wide range of women, from squeaky children to strident teachers, from aspiring dancers and singers to matter-of-fact gynecologists. Zouc is one of the foremost exponents of mimicry in the modern theater.

## Fashions

### The Flagging Inspiration Of Italian Designers

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 23 (IET).—If Valentino, who has still to show, does not deliver, Italian couture will have reached a new low. One wonders what happened to the lively, talented group which, 10 years ago, came close to giving Paris couture a hard run for its money. After two days of uninspired collections, the best one can say about Roman designers is that they have gone back to glorified dressmaking.

The ranks of buyers and press keep thinning. Sydney Gittler of Ohrbach's said he had seen a couple of coats at Fabiani's and "I'm going back to look at them, but I am not sure that I am buying." "Where are the days when we used to spend one third of our budget in Italy and the other two in Paris?" he asked. Why does he keep coming? "We keep hoping," he said.

Even André Laugi, came out with nothing new. His collection boiled down to a couple of striped silk raincoats and three prom dresses of printed tulle.

Tiziani was an even sadder case. Here is a designer with a good name, a likeable personality and a nucleus of rich, faithful customers. All he needs at this point is a designer. Since Guy Douvler left him a couple of seasons ago to go to Paris, where he designs Guy Laroche's ready-to-wear, Tiziani has been quite out of touch with the times.

Lancetti had a good opening, with a pretty, bloused silhouette but his real strength lies in his fabrics. It may be a nice job of camouflage but he did end up with lovely gypsy dresses in quite unusual herbal and fruit prints. Done in bright, lush colors they were a reminder of the days when the Italians had the happiest, sharpest color sense. The best collection so far was Gallizine's. A princess with social aura and all the right connections, Gallizine has gone back to what she does best: dressy clothes for rich women and flattering evening dresses. She also did an encore of the palazzo pajamas that she put on the map and still does better than anybody else. The new ones, in delicate crepe georgette, have squared, ruffled tops and are worn with floor-length, silk-trimmed broadtail shawls. Other pool and terrace dresses were done in blurred prints, rainbow silks and delicate ombre clouds, touched up with rhinestones. All very pretty if definitely not for the masses.

Walter Albini, one of the biggest talents around, made a comeback but he took a new direction. Instead of catering



Gypsy evening gowns by Pino Lancetti.

to private clients, he wants to sell canvas and paper patterns to Rina Modelli of Milan, who will then sell to Italian dressmakers. Albini played it safe. In what he called "a homage to Chanel," he simply updated Chanel clothes with lovely, turn-of-the-century prints, with tiny florals against a geometric background.

He is right. Chanel may be dead but her talent was so great that it is still brighter than anything around.

## SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—The Zoot Sims quartet, Jackie Cain and the Roy Elal quintet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's. The Spinners are giving a concert at the Royal Festival Hall on Jan. 24 at 8 p.m.

Country singer Charley Pride, touring England, Ireland and Scotland, will be in Gravesend Jan. 26 at the Civic Hall; in London, Jan. 26 at the Palladium; in Dublin, Jan. 27 at the Carlton; in Birmingham, Jan. 28 at Town Hall; in Southampton, Jan. 29 at the Southport Theater; in Glasgow, Jan. 30 at the Apollo; in Ipswich, Jan. 31 at the Gaumont, and, in Wakefield, Feb. 2 at the Theatre Club.

COPENHAGEN—The 10 C.C. will appear at the Tivoli Concert Hall on Jan. 30 at 8 p.m.

ZURICH—Rock groups Larry Coryell and Curved Air will be at the Volkshaus Jan. 24 at 8 p.m. and the next night, at the Tonhalle St. Gallen also at 8 p.m.

Chick Corea and Return To Forever will be in Copenhagen Jan. 24 at the Tivoli Concert Hall at 8 p.m.; in Munich Jan. 27 at the Theater in der Briener Strasse at 8 p.m. and in Zurich Jan. 30 at the Kongresshaus also at 8 p.m.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Please Mr. Postman" by The Carpenters; and in Britain, "Times" by Mr. Grace. —FRANK VAN BRACKLE

## Christo's 'Running Fence' Runs Into Stone Wall

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SAN RAFAEL, Calif. (IET).—Christo's "Running Fence" has run into a stone wall—at least for the moment.

Christo (he doesn't use his last name, which is Javacheff) is the 39-year-old Bulgarian-born New York City resident who has achieved some artistic fame for large scale art works. He has wrapped a mile of Australian coast in plastic and hung a quarter-mile-long curtain over a Colorado canyon.

Now Christo wants to build a fabric fence across two northern California counties and into the Pacific Ocean. The fence would be 18 feet high and 24.5 miles long.

Late Monday, however, the six-member Marin County Planning Commission, the first of 15 gov-

ernmental bodies whose approval is necessary, cast a tie vote on the project. In Marin County a tie means a defeat. But Christo's bevy of aides promptly filed an appeal to the County Board of Supervisors.

And the issue is still up in the air, the way Christo hopes that his billowing white woven nylon panels will be come September. In a way, the artist and his energetic French wife, Jeanne-Claude, welcomes opposition to their projects. For initial hostilities usually dissolve into enthusiasm and become, they believe, part of the total art work.

"Sometimes," said the artist, "these projects take three or four years. They are like small children who slowly father an identity of their own. The works take on a being of themselves. And the resistance is part of it."

Thus, if the commission's hearing was any measure, Christo's latest project is likely to be a monumental work.

Sam Hunter, an art professor at Princeton University who helped Christo spread 150,000 square feet of plastic over a section of bay at Newport last summer, spoke for the artist.

"The fence is a temporary monument," he said. "It is an artistic process of great complexity involving an artist, engineers, students, landowners and governmental bodies. The process is part of the product. And when the product finally emerges, like a butterfly from its cocoon, it is a thing of beauty."

"Sure, sure," said commissioner Marie Sezel, "but what about all the cars and the parking and all that jazz?"

commissioner Jerome Friedman, "that too many people would drive all the way out there to watch a fence."

What they would see, if the project goes through, are 2,000 sections of white nylon each hung on cables strung between steel posts. The panels, anchored at the bottom with fused tie-downs that give when winds exceed 65 miles an hour, would follow the contours of this farm country just north of San Francisco. The last 600 feet of fence would march into the sea.

Christo said the "Running Fence" would cost about \$1.05 million, which he said is raised by selling drawings of each work to art collectors, museums and galleries, usually in Europe. Prices range from \$4,200 to \$20,000. The project is also filmed and a book is possible.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
614	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	374	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	374	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	374	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
615	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	375	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	375	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	375	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
616	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	376	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	376	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	376	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
617	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	377	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	377	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	377	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
618	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	378	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	378	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	378	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
619	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	379	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	379	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	379	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
620	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	380	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	380	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	380	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
621	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	381	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	381	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	381	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
622	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	382	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	382	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	382	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
623	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	383	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	383	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	383	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
624	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	384	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	384	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	384	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
625	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	385	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	385	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	385	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
626	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	386	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	386	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	386	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
627	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	387	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	387	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	387	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
628	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	388	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	388	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	388	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
629	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	389	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	389	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	389	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
630	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	390	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	390	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	390	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
631	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	391	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	391	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	391	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
632	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	392	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	392	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	392	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
633	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	393	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	393	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	393	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
634	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	394	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	394	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	394	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
635	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	395	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	395	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	395	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
636	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	396	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	396	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	396	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
637	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	397	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	397	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	397	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
638	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	398	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	398	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	398	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
639	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	399	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	399	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	399	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2
640	Abby Lb 1.32	13	12	12 1/2	400	Autom Ind	4	2 1/2	2 1/2	400	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	400	Champion 1	4	3 1/2	3 1/2

747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	747/75	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
414	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	414	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	414	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	414	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
415	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	415	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	415	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	415	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
416	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	416	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	416	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	416	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
417	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	417	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	417	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	417	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
418	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	418	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	418	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	418	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
419	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	419	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	419	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	419	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
420	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	420	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	420	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	420	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
421	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	421	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	421	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	421	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
422	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	422	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	422	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	422	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
423	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	423	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	423	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	423	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
424	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	424	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	424	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	424	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
425	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	425	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	425	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	425	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
426	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	426	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	426	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	426	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
427	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	427	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	427	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	427	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
428	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	428	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	428	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	428	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
429	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	429	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	429	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	429	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
430	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	430	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	430	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	430	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
431	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	431	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	431	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	431	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
432	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	432	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	432	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	432	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
433	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	433	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	433	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	433	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
434	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	434	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	434	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	434	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
435	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	435	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	435	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	435	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
436	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	436	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	436	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	436	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
437	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	437	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	437	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	437	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
438	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	438	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	438	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	438	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
439	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	439	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	439	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	439	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
440	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	440	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	440	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	440	Admiral 30	2	1 1/2	1 1/2

## ADVERTISEMENT

## Flash...Paris Bourse

JAN. 23, 1975 (in French)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PREC. JAN. 23	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.- 71 72 73	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	418	409.50 - 403	10	2.9	55.22 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,958	1974 turnover (ex. taxes) = 8,600 million Fr., up 45% vs. 1973.
BIC	Pens. Retailers	735 - 372	445	435 - 399	18	8.9	28.26 - 32.50 - 37.23 c	1,500	Current profits (after taxes) up 50% for last semester.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	688 - 248	485	468 - 461	10	9.3	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	Turnover Sept. 30, 1974 = 1,164 million Fr., exceeding by 36% that of 1973.
BSN GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 242	415	432 - 424	4	6.1	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for 1st 9 months '74 = +5.5%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	334 - 151.10	195	194.10 - 194	21	5.1	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,424	Interim dividend payment of 10 Fr. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	125.30	126.10 - 125	10	5.8	10.16 - 12.40 - 13.02	3,445	Belmont bank recently acquired French branches Nov. 1974.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	113	118 - 111.50	13	5.3	7.45 - 9 - 6.63	3,281	For Nov. 74: CIC Group's customer deposits progressed 2.3% vs. Nov. 73.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	170 - 103	174.50	171 - 169.10	71	3.7	- 9.22 - 15.24 c	2,940	1974 estimates: turnover up 35%; sales orders up 10%.
EUROFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	162	153.80 - 145.10	-	5.6	(non significant)	2,193	Headlines 30-9-74: Socotec, 55%; Insurance, 140%; Champs, 140%; other, 175%.
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	210	204 - 189	8	7.4	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,488	1974 turnover (excluding auto), +23% vs. '73; +30% of all business.
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	92	92.40 - 90.50	2	9.1	26.10 - 27.05 - 49.90	13,889	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Mapea acquisition.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	350 - 127	142.10	147.50 - 141	3	8.9	19.90 - 25.15 - 41.19	641	Despite economic climate, acquired positions are being maintained.
IMETAL	Mining	158.10 - 71	84.85	82.80 - 82	11	3.5	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	Imetal replaces SLN Hdg. grouping Penarroya-SLN Nickel-SN-AEG.
LMT (Matériel Tél.).	Electric.	2450 - 1210	1735	1714 - 1675	26	2.9	49.28 - 56.52 - 64.34	706	Harvey phone contract for Transiting Union electronic exchange.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	368.90	364 - 332	19	3.3	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	682.5 million Fr., turnover 1st 9 mos. '74: 26% up vs. same per. '73.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 358	539	539 - 510	17	1.3	16.58 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	.....
PARIBAS (Cte Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	147	147.50 - 144.90	7	6.4	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.2 c	10,168	After Qatar and Abu Dhabi, a new branch of Paribas has been opened at Dubai.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.10	133.30	131 - 126.50	13	6.1	8.23 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,972	Expect 1974 results to reach 4.3 million Fr. vs. 4,280,000 in 1973.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	61.20	63.60 - 61.30	5	6.9	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,823	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 tankers (5 under constr.).
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem., min	145.40 - 100	126	125 - 122.50	9	4.7	12.20 - 18.90 - 14.50	25,162	1974: Estimated consolidated net profit 600 million Fr., i.e. 24 Fr. per sh.
PERRIER	Bever. sps	325 - 100.20	115	117.50 - 115.80	10	7.0	8.56 - 9.94 - 11.43 c	5,254	.....
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	167	165 - 157.50	2	5.4	49.51 - 68.26 - 71.04 c	6,002	Autom. 1st 10 mos. '74: turnover +7.4%; Sales: France -16.7%; Export: +4.8%.
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 310.40	335	338 - 346	10	2.8	25.58 - 30.89 - 37.04 c	922	Group turnover (franc. incl.) March-Nov. '74=1,339.2 million Fr. up 23%.
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	301 - 207	260	263 - 258	9	2.6	10.51 - 13.85 - 28.72	3,038	Expect 1974 results to be below im- provement over 1973.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2572 - 600	1389	1330 - 1403	25	7.3	41.82 - 51.72 - 64.54	221	World leader: '74 output: 75,600 pairs. World share: 19% v.s. 18% in '73.
SUEZ (Cte Financ.)	Holding	285 - 141	206	204.80 - 200	4	6.8	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.75 c	9,969	Subj. expects: to maintain same dividend for 1974.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1048 - 490	840	842 - 826	25	1.3	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.07	918	The 1974 turnover exceeds that of 1973 by 22%.



# As Part of Financial Rescue Plan

## Bank Buys Burmah's BP Shares

By Terry Roberts  
LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Bank of England has purchased 10 million shares of Burmah Oil Co. as part of a financial rescue plan to prevent the company from collapsing. The bank's purchase, announced today, is the first of a series of operations to prevent the company from collapsing. The bank's purchase, announced today, is the first of a series of operations to prevent the company from collapsing.

The sharp market decline in the value of Burmah's interest in British Petroleum, which had been one of Burmah's principal assets for many years and the collateral on much of its borrowings. Burmah received \$179 million from the Bank of England for its BP holdings. The company said it would use the money to continue work on its North Sea oil fields and to finance its other operations, including its tanker fleet.

Another of the company's problems was the sudden loss of profitability in tanker operations due to the worldwide decline in charter rates following the drop in oil prices. Although the government has effectively controlled British Petroleum, the company is not regarded as having been nationalized. A government spokesman said the veto power on the board had never been exercised and the

## Monetary Action by Swiss Aims to Stop Run on Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz  
RIS, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The of an eight-hour rally were today when the dollar fell on the Swiss major foreign exchange market. The rally had begun late yesterday after the Swiss National Bank announced a series of measures aimed at thwarting speculation in favor of the franc and against the dollar. The measures announced after official closing in Europe had ended, however, traders still at their desks immediately marked up the price of the dollar. New York was in step and the dollar advanced with gains of close to 2 cents against most major currencies. The rally opened here today with the Swiss franc at the rate of 2.49, in line with the closing in New York and up sharply from official close in Zurich yesterday of 2.47. But within an hour the rate had fallen to 2.48, and by the close it was down to 2.50. The initial market reaction was nervous and the measures and that some purchases of dollars in this morning maintained the improved rate. But it became apparent that the volume of forced Swiss francs was not piling up and the rate deteriorated throughout the day. Dealers cited several factors for the slow sale of dollars. Detailed directives from the National Bank have not yet been received, so banks are not driving their clients to their strategy. In addition, much of the non-

resident money on deposit which now will either bear no interest or be penalized at 40 per cent a year on deposits made after last Oct. 31—is in so-called fixed deposits of one, three, six or 12-month periods and is not immediately available for transfer. These deposits will continue to earn interest, if they had been exempt under previous regulations, until they expire. Very little non-resident cash was in so-called call deposits, which are immediately hit by the new regulations. What cash there was on call moved into the Euro-currency market—offering to lend Swiss francs to borrowers outside Switzerland. These rates dropped sharply but borrowers attracted by the low cost were soon bidding for funds, moving the rate up a bit. Nevertheless, for the day, Euro Swiss interest rates were down by up to one percentage point.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened near 2.55 deutsche marks but slipped throughout the day to close at 2.56 DM, virtually unchanged from yesterday's close of 2.55 DM. In Paris, after opening around 4.34 francs, the dollar declined to 4.30—almost unchanged from yesterday. News late in the day that the Bundesbank will inject some 2.5 billion DM into the banking system had no effect on the foreign exchange market. Presumably the added liquidity will help reduce interest rates within Germany, but a number of dealers said the sum involved is too small to have a dramatic impact on the currency market.

## Asians Don't Want Ordered U.S. Cotton

By Dan Morgan  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—American cotton industry, facing heavy potential losses as a result of the refusal of a number of customers in the Far East to take delivery of cotton last year at world prices higher than they are now, is scrambling to find new buyers. The industry is now being helped by Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Yeutter, who began a tour through Asia last week in an effort to persuade governments of the seriousness of the situation. Official estimates of the value of the contracts that are in jeopardy are between \$150 million and \$200 million. Foreign Agriculture Secretary said that contracts for some cotton have been deferred to Korea, the Philippines and Thailand. Officials here said that one of Yeutter's missions was to press upon the countries the need to maintain the flow of cotton in international trade. Officials at the Agriculture Department said they were seeking a continued need of the overseas customers ahead with the purchases of new trade agreements which have been declining since the States and several Asian countries worked out accords on trade in 1971. Americans maintain that cotton prices began to rise in U.S. exporters honored contracts to deliver cotton at lower prices to overseas buyers. Then, the world cotton market changed drastically, to the disadvantage of those who made long-term contracts last year to buy cotton at prices now look very high. Cotton prices are now

around 38 cents a pound, and many at the outside contract are for around 60 cents a pound. Many foreign textile mills overbought cotton last year. Simultaneously, demand for textile products has dropped sharply in the general economic slump, so mills are using less cotton than a year ago. The probable range of U.S. cotton exports from the 1974 crop will be 4 million to 4.5 million bales down sharply from the high of 6.1 million bales from the 1973 crop, the Agriculture Department estimates. Planting Program WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—U.S. farmers say they will plant more soybeans and sorghum and much less cotton this spring than last year, according to an Agriculture Department survey. Corn plantings are estimated by farmers to total 76.1 million acres. Standard Is Dropping Study of Offer for Oxy CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Directors of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana decided today to terminate further consideration of acquisition of Occidental Petroleum Corp., the company said. For the past several months, Standard of Indiana has been evaluating the desirability of combining the two companies, which would have commenced with an offer to exchange a number of shares of Indiana Standard stock for each share of Oxy.

Greek Tourism Falls ATHENS, Jan. 23 (AP)—Greek tourism declined 31.7 per cent and foreign exchange from the industry fell 16.9 per cent during the 11 months of January to November, 1974, the government announced yesterday.

## Japan Panel Urges Curbs On Major Trading Houses

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Japan's Fair Trade Commission (FTC) has proposed that the activities of the nation's giant trading houses be restricted because their share of business in this country has become "monopolistic." The FTC made the proposal in a report submitted today to the Anti-Monopoly Council, an advisory body of the FTC. The report said the 10 leading traders had sales totaling 37,000 billion yen (about \$123 billion) in fiscal 1973, a three-fold increase over fiscal 1968. It said their market share rose from 20.7 to 23.5 per cent during the five-year period. It said their exports, totaling 5,700 billion yen in fiscal 1973, accounted for 50 per cent of Japan's total exports, while their imports, totaling 7,900 billion yen, accounted for 60 per cent. This situation, the report said, gives the 10 leading traders potential of controlling market prices. To deal with the situation, it proposed that their stockholding in other companies be restricted, that large bank loans to them also be restricted and that their activities be subject to government guidelines. The big 10 traders it listed were Mitsubishi Corp., Fuyo Bank, Daiwa Bank, Sanwa Bank, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Sanwa Bank, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Sanwa Bank, Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan.

## TWA Reports Large Loss, Warns of Price Increases

By Philip Greer  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines lost \$23.6 million in 1974 and will not be able to pay interest this year on one of its bond issues. The loss is subject to a final audit. The airline, which blamed its loss primarily on the high cost of fuel, also sent a telegram to President Ford warning that the planned \$3-a-barrel tax on imported oil would force a 21-per-cent boost in air fares and "weaken our financial position to a point that our very existence is threatened."

TWA, the only U.S. airline with both domestic and overseas routes, said the 1974 loss was a "direct product of a \$203.8-million increase in fuel costs and severely depressed traffic, especially on transatlantic routes." Chairman Charles Tillinghast said, "The outlook for 1975 is difficult to assess at this time" because of the recession and the fare increases dictated by the rise in fuel costs. He said TWA will take "appropriate actions" to cut its losses and added, "We also remain hopeful that the Civil Aeronautics Board will expeditiously approve our route exchange proposal with Pan American, which it is estimated will improve our operating results by more than \$5 million a year."

Because of its 1974 loss, TWA said, it will not pay interest on its 6 1/2-per-cent debentures due in 1978. The payments are due in June and December. In addition, the company will skip the first dividend on its \$2 cumulative convertible preferred stock.

## Sony Expects Profit to Drop In First Part of This Year

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sony Corp. expects consolidated net profit to be 5 to 6 billion yen (\$16 to \$20 million) in the first three months ending Jan. 31, down from an extraordinarily high 11.04 billion yen a year earlier and down from 8.51 billion yen in the more normal first quarter of fiscal 1973, Noboru Yoshii, senior managing director, said today. He made the forecast as Sony released its consolidated results for the last quarter of fiscal 1974 and for the full year. Fourth-quarter profit fell to 4.05 billion yen from 5.09 billion yen a year earlier. Full-year profit from consolidated operations fell to 24.59 billion yen from 25.28 billion yen in 1973. Mr. Yoshii said an equity loss in the earnings of affiliates stemmed from a 1.2-billion-yen deficit by Toyo Tsushin Kogyo Co., a company owned 50 per cent by Sony. Toyo Tsushin is a financially troubled maker of audio equipment and monochrome television sets. Mr. Yoshii said Sony's other principal affiliates all operated profitably last year, partially offsetting Toyo Tsushin's deficit. Sony's fourth-quarter consolidated sales rose to 98.73 billion yen from 4.17 billion a year earlier. Sales for all of fiscal 1974 totaled 397.05 billion yen, up from 314.08 billion the previous year. Mr. Yoshii said Sony is carefully controlling production to avoid a further inventory buildup. The company recently announced extra holidays for some production workers, and also announced plans to freeze pay levels of new employees at 1974 levels, a move apparently aimed at discouraging large wage increases in this spring's annual negotiations. The executive said that announced plans to build a color television picture tube manufacturing facility in Reims, France, have been postponed indefinitely.

Tate & Lyle Net Rises LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Net profit at Tate & Lyle Ltd. rose to \$14.6 million in the year ended Sept. 30 from \$9.9 million in 1973, the sugar company said today. Turnover was \$260 million, up from \$245.7 million. The company set a final dividend of 3.15 pence, making the year's total 9.55 pence, up from 9 pence.

## SEC to End Fixed Rates

By Jack Egan  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to order an end to the system of fixed brokerage commission rates on stock trades by May 1 despite strong securities industry opposition, the head of the SEC revealed last night. Chairman Ray Garrett Jr., in a speech to the Economic Club of New York, said that "for the first time in almost 200 years, the rates of commission that brokers charge to public customers in exchange securities transactions will not be determined by exchange rules. Market forces will operate to set these prices, and there may be variances from firm to firm." The SEC will order an end to fixed intramarket rates that brokers charge each other by May 1, 1976. The one-year delay is to give brokers a longer period to plan and adjust, the SEC chairman indicated. The SEC intends to issue its formal order to exchanges in the next few days. But the order, following several weeks of hearings last fall before the SEC, may not end the lengthy and contentious battle on the commission rate question. The New York Stock Exchange has threatened to challenge the SEC's authority to take such a step in federal court, and Mr. Garrett acknowledged the commission may be sued. Legislation which came close to passage in the last session of Congress would have given the SEC clear authority in this area. It has been reintroduced in both the House and Senate, and proponents predict quick action. In addition, the Justice Department anti-trust division has a case in the courts challenging the legality of fixed rates, and the issue of whether the SEC had the authority to give the securities industry an anti-trust exemption in the first place is now before the Supreme Court.

## Stocks Rise Despite Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—New York Stock Exchange Prices held on to much of a strong early gain today, resisting profit-taking toward the close. The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 4.15 to 675.58. It was ahead more than nine points at its high for the day, and up 3.44 at 3 o'clock. Advancing issues outnumbered declines about 905 to 465 at the close. Gains led by 1 to 1 at the highpoint of the session. Volume totaled 17.58 million shares compared with 15.33 million yesterday. Brokers attributed the gain in part to moves toward a quick income tax rebate to buoy the economy. They said buying was also encouraged by a continuing decline in interest rates and a let-up in the rate of U.S. inflation late last year.

Occidental Petroleum was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, falling 1/2 to 13 7/8 after trading as high as 14 7/8. Its early gain followed the company's estimate of sharply higher 1974 earnings. The stock began to pull back on Occidental's withdrawal of its bid to acquire the company, a bid strongly opposed by Occidental's chairman, Armand Hammer. Indiana Standard closed at 43 1/8 up 1 3/4. The company reported higher fourth-quarter net and raised its dividend on post-split shares. Apache Corp. fell 3/4 to 10 1/8. The company said fourth-quarter net was down substantially from a year earlier. TI Corp. was off 3 at 11. Late yesterday the company said it cut its dividend to 25 cents a

share from 35 cents a year earlier. Morton-Norwich fell 1 1/8 to 11 5/8, while Bristol-Myers gained 3/4 to 47 3/4. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.88 to 82.83. The most active issue was Sambo's Restaurants, closing at 8 3/8 on volume of 135,000 shares. In Chicago farm commodity futures moved over extraordinarily wide ranges on the Board of Trade and most closed at limits higher. The limit gains included wheat futures at 20 cents a bushel, corn 10 cents, oats 6 cents and soybean oil 100 points. Soybeans had moved up the limit of 20 cents then fell back under profit-taking. Soybean meal advanced just short of its \$10-a-ton limit and closed just a shade under the top.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Bristol-Myers			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	417.9	389.4	
Profits (millions)	34.1	28.8	
Per Share	1.07	0.90	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,590.8	1,363.0	
Profits (millions)	130.4	101.7	
Per Share	3.76	3.16	
Libbey-Owens-Ford			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	170.9	175.7	
Profits (millions)	10.1	15.6	
Per Share	0.80	1.29	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	655.3	689.2	
Profits (millions)	31.7	62.3	
Per Share	2.40	5.15	
Raytheon			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	532.0	527.6	
Profits (millions)	14.5	10.9	
Per Share	0.96	0.73	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,928.9	1,590.5	
Profits (millions)	59.8	48.2	
Per Share	3.85	3.03	
Exxon			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	12,565.0	8,419.0	
Profits (millions)	860.0	787.0	
Per Share	3.84	3.50	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	45,840.0	28,508.0	
Profits (millions)	2,140.0	2,443.0	
Per Share	14.03	10.90	
Pacific Gas Electric			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	449.7	386.1	
Profits (millions)	53.9	63.3	
Per Share	0.61	0.81	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,102.0	944.9	
Profits (millions)	261.2	283.6	
Per Share	3.27	3.23	
Procter & Gamble			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	1,455.5	1,138.5	
Profits (millions)	85.3	71.3	
Per Share	1.04	0.87	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	2,986.2	2,294.7	
Profits (millions)	191.0	159.9	
Per Share	2.33	1.93	
French GNP Up 2%			
PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—French gross national product grew at an annual rate of 2 per cent in the second and third quarters of 1974, the National Statistics Institute reported today.			
700,000 Visit Egypt			
CAIRO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A total of 700,000 tourists visited Egypt last year, an increase of 33 per cent over the year before, the Cairo press said today.			
Standard Oil Indiana			
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	2,800.0	1,900.0	
Profits (millions)	174.3	121.5	
Per Share	1.91	0.37	
Year			
Revenue (millions)	10,200.0	6,500.0	
Profits (millions)	970.3	511.2	
Per Share	6.63	3.54	



AGA is an international concern with subsidiaries in 27 countries and widespread sales activities in a further 50. Its scope of business covers five different fields: the production of industrial gases, welding techniques, electronics and the manufacture of batteries and radiators. AGA holds a leading position in all these areas. Gas production represents approx. 45% of the total volume of business. AGA has in Europe (including Switzerland) and Latin America more than 200 gas production plants, and although gas production is automated to a large extent, roughly 6000 people are engaged in this field. It is not so easy to define gas. To start with, one ought to think of what air is and brush up one's elementary physics. Then things become quite simple. In fact, air is a mixture of various compounds. By separating them, gases such as oxygen, nitrogen, etc. are obtained which, in their pure state or in new combinations, are used for manifold purposes. And since we derive the majority of our gases from the air (obviously a most economic and unique raw material...) we actually live to a major extent from air! AGA gases are required for hospital, industrial, quick-freezing, welding, cutting, research and environment protection purposes, to name just a few. Modern techniques cannot dispense with them anymore. AGA, founded in Stockholm in 1904, reached a total volume of sales of 1400 million SKr. in 1973 and yielded a profit (after write-offs) of 147 million SKr. Of its total staff of 13,000, eight thousand work abroad. To finance the further development of the AGA group in Sweden and abroad, AGA will shortly float a Swiss franc bond issue.

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Banco di Roma per la Svizzera, Casella Postale, 6901 Lugano

Bank und Finanz-Institut AG, Postfach, 8022 Zürich

Crédit Lyonnais, Case Postale, 1211 Genève

Gewerbekbank Baden, Postfach, 5401 Baden

Handwerkerbank Basel, Postfach, 4001 Basel

Hypothekbank und Handelsbank Winterthur, Postfach, 8401 Winterthur

Kreditbank (Suisse) SA, Case Postale, 1211 Genève

Lloyds Bank International Ltd., Postfach, 8022 Zürich

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Everywhere you go.



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—By Will Weng

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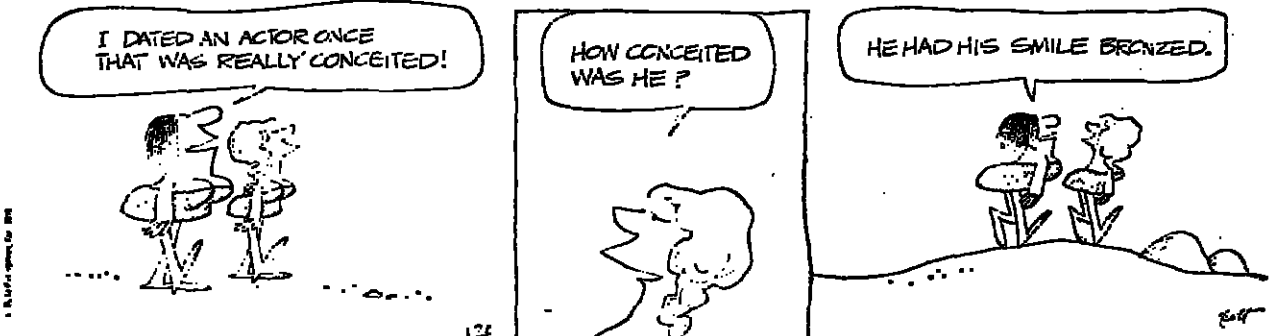
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AMSTERDAM	7	49	Showers	MILAN	7	49	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	23	Overcast	MONTREAL	—	30	Fair
ANTWERP	17	63	Unsettling	MOSCOW	17	63	Cloudy
BELGIUM	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
BERGDADE	4	28	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Fair
BOMBAY	17	63	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy	OSLO	2	26	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Overcast	PARIS	8	48	Cloudy
BURSA	17	63	Unsettling	PRAGUE	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	51	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	37	Showers	SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	5	41	Cloudy	ST. COLUM	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Showers	TEHRAN	3	27	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	27	Snow	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Overcast	TENNESSE	14	57	Fair
HANKOW	17	63	Rain	YOKOHAMA	2	26	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	YUNNAN	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Snow	VARANASI	17	63	Overcast
HONGKONG	17	63	Rain	WASHINGTON	2	26	Cloudy
LOS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy
LISBON	12	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	59	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: A.S. Canada at 1:10p GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

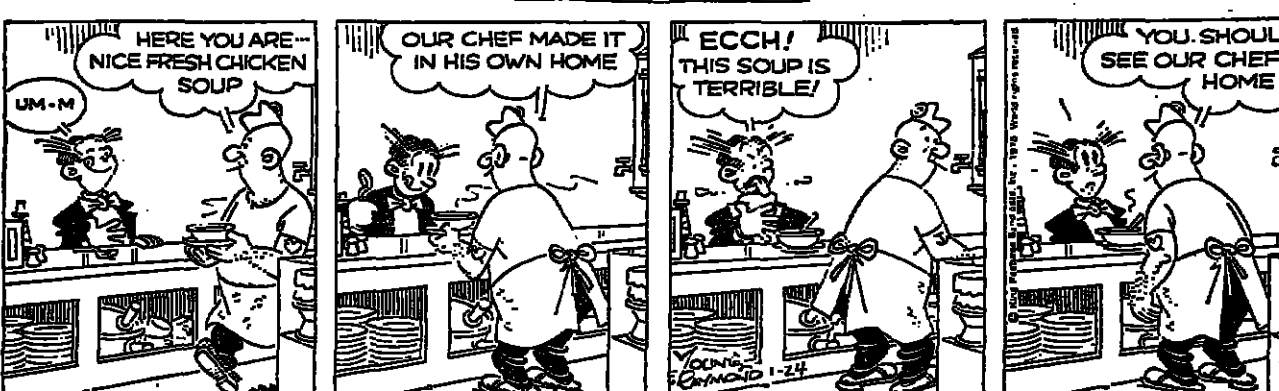
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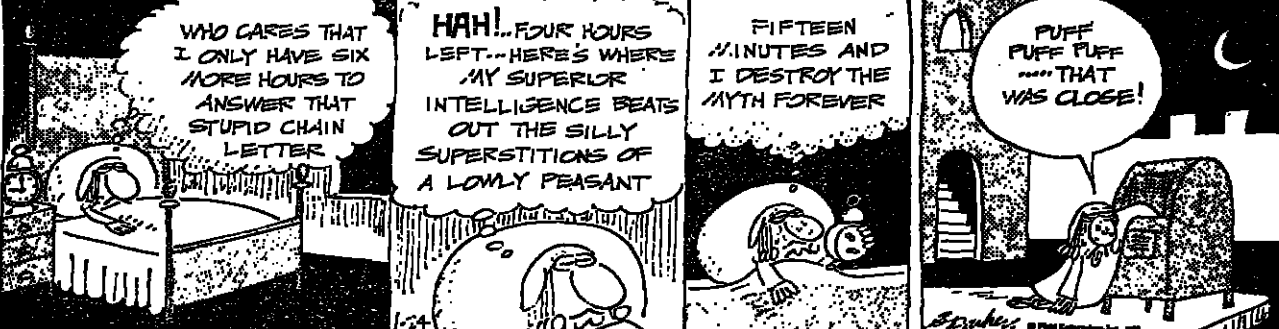
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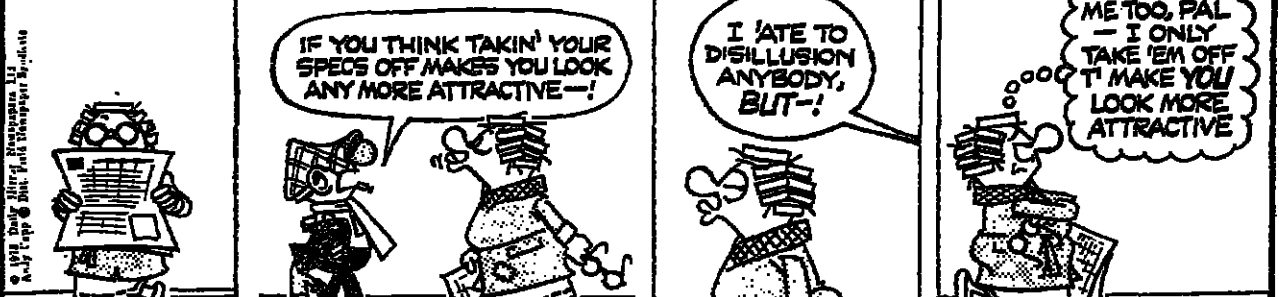
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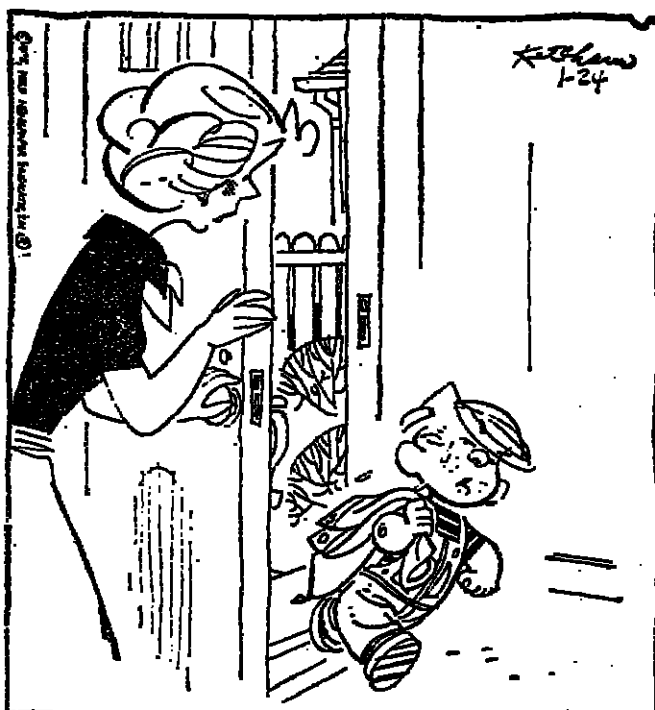
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"If MR. WILSON EVER COMES OVER AN' WANTS  
TO USE OUR BATHROOM... DONT LET HIM IN!"

**MONSIEUR**

*By Lawrence Durrell. Viking. 305 pp. \$8.95.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"BACK on the canals he suddenly found that he no longer cared whether God existed or not." For me, this sentence is typical of Lawrence Durrell's "Monsieur." He never could resist "cosmic" questions of this sort, but back in the days of "The Alexandria Quartet," he would have been too ready to ask "back on the canals" and

canceled it out. "The mechanism of causality is mighty and mathematically quite inexorable even for mental phenomena." Now, Durrell has always been a sucker for pseudo-physics, but it is not usually his habit to take to the silliness of that "quite" and the lameness of "mental phenomena." "Yesterday, today, tomorrow—the chrysalis of time resolving itself into the butterfly of process and death." You can see how far he has come! Even the "butterfly" is added. "The music of the spheres" one of the more

overated novels of the century, it was better than this.

Durrell's bad habits have developed to the point where they make up almost the entire substance of "Monsieur." While Justine was not everybody's cup of tea, she was as down to earth as Bella. About comparing with Sylvia, the novel's heroine, is insane, for example, and if I were to attempt to tell you why I think she is, I would have to say that the author feels that, coming from such an ancient French family as she does, she is too fine for this world. Perhaps he doesn't know how to capitalize on hemophilia.

In making Sylvia insane, though, he ties open up all sorts of possibilities. She can be a mad, wise, schizophrenic, world-salager, or model for monologues on the nature of nature. She can sleep

Most of this "plot" is back into by means of a pointliss inversion, which asks us to h all sorts of bits and pieces, I bad debts, in our heads. I had too different from the eff of a film being run backwards. Actions usually occur at second hand, with someone else telling in retrospect to everyone. Each commenting on each, this a fiction of footnotes. See characters write—books, diaries letters—so that we have a t universe of flashbacks, an elabor scaffolding instead of simple dimensions. This is not the mern novel of fragmented time shi and cinematic montages, but old "memory" cliché resuscitated more, or rather, a rumo come back to always be there, an immediate one. It has ratings of fatality or fatality.

with her brother and break the monotony that brutalizes sex among the lower classes."

Sylvie's brother Piers is another case of noblesse oblige. He is obsessed with an oracular Egyptian necromancer cult. He is a little over-the-top in his sounds, and so is Piers, who says with appropriate anachronism, "I would go to the stake for this." Piers is ready to go to the stake for quite a few reasons, including the guilt he feels because of one of his ancestors who had "betrayed" him to the Knights Templar. In my rephrasing of the novel, I have

heartedness, I would sooner Piers go to the stake than suffer the more terrible sentences of his conversations with Akkad, the spokesman of the gnostic cult. Here is a random sample of Akkad's prose style: "What really dies is the collective image of the past—all the temporal selves which have been present in a serial form focused together now in an instant of perfect attention, of crystal-clear apprehension which could last forever if one wishes." Bruce, Sylvie's husband, is

Once again, we are subjected to the floodings of the "writer's mind" in the pore-stricken guise of pages from notebook. Since he cannot t to throw away scraps, the aut blames them on his character. Here are a few contempor swatches from the sensibility t made "The Alexandria Quart the talk of the literary bas "Cloudy white wine of Aran with a bluish meniscus hinting ethyl." "Trash with her ski legs had the walk of a sen microbe." "Soft as a boxing gi by moonlight." "That [Jew's voice, o barracuda-music to i

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**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

PETIT DOPS ASHE  
 EARTO OPIE SNEA  
 GREER GARRISONS  
 SPIA POCHARD RIE  
 SIENA TALONED  
 ASUNDER ETIES  
 PURPORT SERBIAN  
 RICE ONCE  
 MUSTUPS SPARTAN  
 TRET PENNATIE  
 RIPOSTE LAGER  
 IRA AUREATE SAN  
 PERVENTLY LAINE  
 FREE IDLE URANO  
 STEY ARAD SASIN

# BRIDGE

**-By Alan Trusco**

A claimant for the title of the world's biggest bridge book is now available. The veteran author, publisher, George Coffin of Welham, Mass., has taken his four most significant works and created a 960-page paperback volume entitled "Bridge Play," (\$12.95, 357 Trapelo Road, Welham, Mass. 02154).

The diagrammed deal from the book illustrates a position in which many players would go astray. Against rather cautious opponents, South reached four spades. The three-spade raise by West and the two-spade bid were empty, and South might have considered passing. In a modern tournament play, most North players would jump to two trump to show a limit raise in spades. This position is common in introduced two decades ago.

East could have tried four diamonds over three spades, a reasonable competitive effort since West has virtually guaranteed a diamond fit. The partnership could then have bid to play diamonds, a good save that for only one trick if East judges the club position correct as he would in the light of the opening bid.

West had a lead problem against four spades. The heart ace was a dubious choice, but it turned out that any other suit would have given the declarer an extra trick. When the heart suit was continued at the second trick, South routinely played the king from dummy and met with a reserved defeat. East ruffed and shifted to a club, after which South had no way to avoid a heart bid of club trick and another heart bid.

♠AQJ10    ♥2  
 ♦KJ2    ♣Q109576  
 ♠K875    ♣10964

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠AQ985  
 ♥8765  
 ♦A  
 ♣A2

Both sides were vulnerable.  
 The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♦	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass

West led the heart ace.

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# Two U.S. Leagues Probe Drug-Ring Report

From Wire Dispatches  
LOUIS, Jan. 23.—Commissioners of National Football League and American Basketball Association acknowledged yesterday that an investigation is under way into allegations that a drug supply network to some players in the leagues.

Officials have refused to comment on the report that a 19-year-old woman had given St. Louis a detailed statement concerning activities as a courier for a drug

Col. John Doherty, chief of detection in St. Louis, would say only that Ann Rice had been arrested Jan. 23 for allegedly using a credit card to defraud an innkeeper and for

other than that I cannot verify anything, he said.

A 38-page internal police memo to the press quoted Miss Rice as saying she had been recruited to act as a courier for a drug ring, she said.

The memo says that she told police she posed as a Ghanaian, Adiza, as she became familiar with the drug ring and delivered

Rice was arrested at Lambert Field in St. Louis in connection with a credit card reportedly stolen from a defense back Ken Houston of Washington Redskins. She told police the card was apparently stolen from a woman from a woman from

Fairly conspicuous  
cause she is a 210-pound black girl and wears a turban, Miss Rice is fairly conspicuous when she mingled with players and coaches last season.

But that didn't deter her from gaining entry to NFL sanctuaries in more than a dozen cities.

Disguised as a doctor or reporter from Ghana, she was quoted as telling St. Louis police she delivered briefcases of drugs to football players throughout the country.

"I was taken in by her," said Rick Forzano, coach of the Detroit Lions. "I don't even know where Ghana is."

An NFL spokesman confirmed that Miss Rice was given a press pass to cover an exhibition game with the Lions in Cincinnati last season.

"She sure gave me a valid impression," Forzano added. "And there were other newspapermen there. She must have talked for a half hour. She told me all about Ghana and even talked about me coming over there."

Her meeting with Forzano is one of many detailed in the police memo which has been forwarded to NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle.

The 6-foot-tall woman told police that her job as a courier for the drug ring began in September, when she met a woman named Patricia Cleveland and told her she needed money. Miss Cleveland allegedly introduced her to a man known as Tony, and the two gave her the identity of Dr. Adiza Juzang.

They coached her to speak with an accent, she said, and gave her books about Ghana and told her to wear a turban. She said they paid her expenses to travel to more than a dozen NFL cities, where she would meet football

players and deliver briefcases full of drugs, mostly marijuana.

"Sure I recall her," said Jess Peters, director of promotions and advertising for the Kansas City Chiefs. "She was quite a large lady with an African-type turban on her head."

"I remember meeting her in the tunnel prior to going onto the field. To get there, she would have had to have credentials."

According to the memo: "There were players and trainers everywhere inside the stadium. She then stated she had been told by Pat (Miss Cleveland) to leave her briefcase on one of the desks in the office of Jess Peters."

"Rice stated that a little Chieftainess girl had been following her around, and was in the office when she put her briefcase down. She couldn't get rid of this girl and she didn't want her around because the switch was to be made in Peters's office, so she had the girl take her on a tour of the stadium to get her out of the office. When they got back, the 'stuff' was gone."

Peters said, "On game day, a lot of people leave their garments in my office. I don't have any idea how this might have happened, but I know" she was there.

On the meeting with the Lions, the memo said: "She talked with Rick Forzano, who did not know what was going on, and who thought she was really from Ghana. They talked about Shirley Temple Black, who is the United States ambassador to Ghana."

"She further stated that that night, some of the players came up to her room and got their stuff, adding that the whole thing about the interview had just been done to let them know that she was in the hotel and had their stuff."

Met Many Players  
Miss Rice told police of meeting and staying at the residence of more than a dozen NFL players, including Solomon Freelon, a reserve guard for the Houston Oilers.

Freelon said that a woman called him last season, identified herself as Patricia Cleveland and said she would like to take pictures of him for Ebony magazine.

"A few days later, she called back and said a friend was coming to Houston to look for a job and asked if I would pick her up at the airport and help her," Freelon said. "She said the friend's name was Roxie Ann Rice."

Freelon said Miss Rice stayed at his apartment and told him she was doing medical research and studies on how water pollution causes cancer.

"I didn't see any dope and she didn't have anything that looked like it carried dope," Freelon said.

The ease with which Miss Rice apparently was able to come her way into team offices and even onto the playing field has caused some concern about security procedures.

"I know one thing," Forzano said. "I just talked to our public relations department and from now on they're going to screen everybody I talk to. You're going to have to show your press credentials at the Monday luncheons from now on."

Peters was even more shocked. "The scary thing is how she got the pre-knowledge that I even had an office or that it would be open," he said. "Next year, I'm going to have my office locked and bolted."

## Woman Says She Was Courier

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## Finns Are Sole Challengers To Italians in Monaco Race

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Italians Sandro Munari and Mario Mannucci, clear favorites to win their second Monte Carlo Rally in four years, held off a two-car challenge today by Finnish drivers Markku Alen and Hannu Mikkola in the third and final stage of the event.

The Italians, in the only remaining Lancia Stratos team car, faced a night of driving over ice but little snow in the Alps behind this Mediterranean principality.

After the second of nine special speed sections, Munari opened a lead of more than four minutes over the Fiat of Alen and Mikkola by posting the fastest time by more than half a minute. Organizers reported that some spectators were throwing snow on the road in front of rally cars to make the speed trials more interesting. Five years ago, similar action led to the leader of the rally crashing and the spectators responsible being jailed for six months.

The Finns appeared to be the only drivers in a position to catch the Italians before the rally finishes here on the waterfront at 7:45 a.m. tomorrow. The early going proved too tough for the last of the Opel Ascona team cars, which was slowed considerably by a flat tire soon after the start with Swede Lars Carlsson at the wheel.

The nine speed tests were composed of three hill-climbs, each taken three times and including the infamous Col de Turini with 55 hairpin bends.

More than 10,000 persons lined the routes of the special stages during the night, organizers said.

Peter May Switch  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Four days before the Grand Prix of Brazil, the second race in the 1975 Formula-One calendar, reports circulated that Swedish star Ronnie Peterson would leave the Lotus team to drive a Shadow.

The newspaper "O Estado de Sao Paulo" said there has been a growing dispute between Peterson and Colin Chapman, owner of Lotus.

The newspaper quoted officials of both teams as saying that Peterson would be driving a Shadow in Sunday's grand prix at Sao Paulo's 7,960-meter Interlagos track.

Tom Pryor, of Shadow, would then switch to Lotus to team up with Belgian Jacky Ickx.

The newspaper quoted Brazilian world champion driver Emerson Fittipaldi as saying that, with Peterson driving a Shadow, "he would certainly be my most serious rival."

Austrian Niki Lauda, who drives a Ferrari, said: "If this is confirmed, Peterson will become a hot favorite to win this year's world championship, since the Shadow is a much faster car than the Lotus."

Peter's Comment  
SAO PAULO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Peterson said here yesterday he had received a "better offer" to move from the Lotus team to Shadow. He said, however, that he had not yet made up his mind.

A photograph of Peterson in a Shadow car at the Interlagos track served to reaffirm rumors about the offer.

Valdes-Cohen Boat Seen  
PARIS, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Colombian Rodrigo Valdes will defend his World Boxing Council middleweight title against Frenchman Max Cohen in Grenoble on Feb. 23, sources close to the French boxer said here.

Geerten says, "The major championships are his goals now, and he won't quit until he's won them several times."

One of the problems that bothers Miller is the envy on the part of the other pros. He says most of them attribute his winning only to "super putting," while refusing to face the fact that his approach shots make the birdsies possible.

Miller likes to recall the story of Ben Hogan's reaction when a fellow pro complained of poor putting. "Why don't you try hitting it closer to the hole?" Hogan suggested.

That is what Miller is doing, probably better than Hogan did. In his last round at Tucson, when his playing partners were Gene Littler and Tom Watson, Miller put his approach shot inside their 17 times out of 18. There was no putt longer than 15 feet.

Missed Twice  
In the last 144 holes of competition, he has missed the green only twice from the fairway. He says his chipping is not good but, even without his saying so, it is clear that he doesn't need to chip anyway.

He does not like to chase others in a tournament, preferring to get in front and stay there. "When I retire," he says, "I may be known as the best front-runner in history."

Miller will be 23 years old on April 29. He does not drink or smoke, and the harshest expletives he uses are "heck" and "damn."

He takes frequent vacations from the golf tour, partly because of his young family—he has two daughters and a son, ranging in age from six months to 4 1/2 years.

Further down the field, a battle for honors in group two, class three was shaping up between the two BMW Turbos of Norwegian Richard Sjoen and West German's Horst Rausch, who caught up some ground on the early stages but was still more than seven minutes behind.

Peter May Switch  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Four days before the Grand Prix of Brazil, the second race in the 1975 Formula-One calendar, reports circulated that Swedish star Ronnie Peterson would leave the Lotus team to drive a Shadow.

The newspaper "O Estado de Sao Paulo" said there has been a growing dispute between Peterson and Colin Chapman, owner of Lotus.

The newspaper quoted officials of both teams as saying that Peterson would be driving a Shadow in Sunday's grand prix at Sao Paulo's 7,960-meter Interlagos track.

Tom Pryor, of Shadow, would then switch to Lotus to team up with Belgian Jacky Ickx.

The newspaper quoted Brazilian world champion driver Emerson Fittipaldi as saying that, with Peterson driving a Shadow, "he would certainly be my most serious rival."

Austrian Niki Lauda, who drives a Ferrari, said: "If this is confirmed, Peterson will become a hot favorite to win this year's world championship, since the Shadow is a much faster car than the Lotus."

Peter's Comment  
SAO PAULO, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Peterson said here yesterday he had received a "better offer" to move from the Lotus team to Shadow. He said, however, that he had not yet made up his mind.

A photograph of Peterson in a Shadow car at the Interlagos track served to reaffirm rumors about the offer.

Valdes-Cohen Boat Seen  
PARIS, Jan. 23 (Reuters)—Colombian Rodrigo Valdes will defend his World Boxing Council middleweight title against Frenchman Max Cohen in Grenoble on Feb. 23, sources close to the French boxer said here.

Geerten says, "The major championships are his goals now, and he won't quit until he's won them several times."

One of the problems that bothers Miller is the envy on the part of the other pros. He says most of them attribute his winning only to "super putting," while refusing to face the fact that his approach shots make the birdsies possible.

Miller likes to recall the story of Ben Hogan's reaction when a fellow pro complained of poor putting. "Why don't you try hitting it closer to the hole?" Hogan suggested.

That is what Miller is doing, probably better than Hogan did. In his last round at Tucson, when his playing partners were Gene Littler and Tom Watson, Miller put his approach shot inside their 17 times out of 18. There was no putt longer than 15 feet.

Missed Twice  
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Joe Louis Named Man Of Half Century  
NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Joe Louis has been named "the man of the half century" by the Boxing Writers Association.

The so-called Brown Bomber, who won the heavyweight crown in 1937 and held it for 12 years, won over Jack Dempsey and Muhammad Ali in a nationwide poll commemorating the 50th anniversary of the writers' group. The period covered 1925 to 1975.

Louis, 61, received 28 first-place votes and 144 points. Dempsey was second with 18 first-place votes and 96 points, followed by Ali, the current champion, with 14 firsts and 90 points.

"I had to find one last year, through experience," he said during his second season. "But



Ralph Kiner, near the end of his career in 1953, dons his uniform for the Pittsburgh Pirates, when he batted .279 and hit 35 home runs, splitting the season between Pittsburgh and the Chicago Cubs.

## Kiner Gets Top Honor Baseball Can Give

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Seven-time National League home run king Ralph Kiner, baseball's premier long-ball slugger of the late 1940s and early 1950s, was named today to the Hall of Fame by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Kiner, now 52, was a strapping right-hander who hit 369 home runs during his career with the Pittsburgh Pirates, Chicago Cubs and Cleveland Indians, from 1946 through 1955. He set a National League record by leading or tying for the lead in home runs in seven consecutive seasons and he was a game-winning hitter despite the fact that he played most of his career with weak teams.

After Kiner hit 23 homers for the Pirates in his rookie season, the club built a "short porch" in leftfield—known as Kiner's garden—which reduced the distance to the fence in the left-centerfield power zone by about 30 feet.

Kiner responded by hitting 51 homers in 1947 and then compiled successive totals of 40, 34, 47, 42 and 35.

Kiner completed his career with a .279 batting average.

He is now employed as an announcer with the New York Mets and has frequently been pressed into duty as a batting instructor for that club.

Kiner, appearing on the ballot for the last time before passing on to the jurisdiction of the Oldtimers Committee, was named on 273 ballots, one more than the required 273 (75 per cent) needed for election. He becomes the 147th member of the Hall of Fame, but only the second player in history to squeak by with the minimum 75 per cent. In 1953, Al Simmons also received 75 per cent of the votes.

Robin Roberts, who finished third behind elected New York Yankees Mickey Vernon and Whitey Ford in the voting a year ago, finished second this time, nine votes short of selection with 252.

After Roberts, the only other former stars to come close in the balloting were Bob Lemon (231), Gil Hodges (188) and Enos Slaughter (175).

## U.S. Team Wins 3 Events in New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 23 (UPI)—A strong but tired U.S. team took the honors today in the track and field events at the New Zealand Games.

The weary Americans went to the track right after a 30-hour trip from the United States. They had spent 13 hours flying from Los Angeles, where their aircraft had been delayed 15 hours due to an engine malfunction.

But in a day of below-par performances, the Americans won three and Australia two of the nine finals.

Great Britain scored in the shot put when Bill Tancred won a plaque. Canada's John Beers, from British Columbia, won the high jump; Russia's Valentin Dmitriyenko cracked the New Zealand record for the hammer,

hurling it more than 70 meters. The disappointing crowd of 7,000 stood in the late afternoon sun to cheer local hero Dick Quax to the finishing line as he won in the 5,000 meters.

Australia's Commonwealth Games silver medalist Gayle Dell won the 100-meter hurdles in 13.33 seconds from Patti Van Wolleraem of the United States.

Dell equaled the New Zealand record, set on Feb. 22, 1972, by fellow Australian Pam Kilburn-Ryan.

Martha Washington of the U.S. team won the women's long jump with a leap of 6.40 meters. Steven Riddick of the United States came from behind to outstrip the field in the final of the 100-meter sprint.

Australia's Sonya Gray put in the best swim of the night at the opening session of the swimming events. The 15-year-old plowed her way to a body-length victory in the final of the 200-meter freestyle in 3 minutes, 03.70 seconds.

## Hockey, Basketball Results

### NHL Result

#### Wednesday's Games

Pittsburgh 7, California 5 (Pronovost 2, Kelly, Watkins, Radford, Arnason, Schuck, Macadam 2, Wolf, Hrechakowski, B. Stewart).

### NBA Results

#### Wednesday's Games

Boston 110, New Orleans 102 (Covens 22, Nelson 17, Havlicek 17, Maravich 34, Stallworth 14).  
Washington 97, Kansas City-Omaha 86 (Chenier 33, Hayes 31, Archibald 25, Lacey 13).  
Detroit 96, Portland 94 (Rowe 25, Lauder 25, Walton 25, Peirce 15).

### ABA Results

#### Wednesday's Games

Kentucky 114, Memphis 91 (Gilmore 23, Isel 19, Jones 15, Daniels 12).  
St. Louis 129, San Diego 124 (Lewis 31, Gerrard 21, Barnes 24, Jones 24, Lamber 27).  
Indiana 120, Denver 110 (McGinnis 43, Knight 24, Calvin 23, Jones 19).

### WHA Results

#### Wednesday's Games

Vancouver 2, Minnesota 1 (Chippierfeld, Harris, Gallant).  
Phoenix 6, Chicago 5 (Bergeson 2, Keegan 2, Morat, Cormier, Gray, Carson, Gordon, Palemont, Matvey, MacGregor).

## Top Seeds Lose In Indoor Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two more seeded players lost yesterday in the upset-studded \$115,000 U.S. Professional Indoor Tennis Championships.

Fourth-seed Tom Okker and 13th-seed Cliff Drysdale were eliminated, leaving only five of the top 16 seeds in the field.

Rod Laver, Stan Smith, Bjorn Borg, Harold Solomon and Alex Metreveli have already been knocked from contention.

American Vitas Gerulaitis knocked off Holland's Okker, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

## For Another of Basketball's Rookie Big Men, Life Isn't Easy

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—In basketball, the Big Man is supposed to have an advantage. He performs up there in the clouds, above the mortals. But that advantage exists only on the court. For the Big Man the game may be easy, but the life isn't, especially when he's a rookie. Bill Walton of the Portland Trail Blazers is discovering that now.

But long before him, others suffered.

Perhaps in an attempt to cut them down to their own size, critics usually search for a weakness in a big man rather than accentuating his strengths. It began with George Mikan, who couldn't shoot. Bill Russell couldn't shoot fouls. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar couldn't smile. And now Bill Walton can't adjust.

But in their time, Mikan, Russell and Chamberlain dominated the National Basketball Association, as Abdul-Jabbar does now. And as Walton may someday, once he realizes that he has got a job.

"It's a job," Abdul-Jabbar once said. "You get paid good money, you ought to be willing to work hard. You gotta work. The only way you can do it is to develop a professional attitude."

Some players, not only a big man, need more time than others to develop that professional attitude. But even Abdul-Jabbar once acknowledged that he didn't possess that professional attitude during his rookie season with the Milwaukee Bucks.

"I had to find one last year, through experience," he said during his second season. "But

now I've got it, now I think I'm a pro."

Abdul-Jabbar's professional attitude was obvious last year that season when the Bucks won the NBA championship. It was obvious two seasons ago, when he traveled with a police escort following the mysterious murder of seven members of his Muslim religion in a Washington, D.C., house that he had purchased for them. He described them as "like my family, like seven brothers and sisters." But as trouble as he was, he did not permit the situation to intrude on his professional attitude.

Perhaps inspired by Marvin Barnes, that eminent legal authority, he sought a loophole in his five-year contract that is worth more than \$2 million. But a loophole didn't exist. So now Walton has to go to work. One of his teammates, Greg Smith, thinks he will. Smith has a perspective. He was with the Bucks when Abdul-Jabbar was a rookie.

"It's been hard for Bill to adjust, but I think that eventually he will," Smith said. "I think Bill wants to prove a great deal. He's working hard now. We're all into what he wants to do."

"We've talked," Smith said. "I think it did affect him. But to compare Bill with Kareem as rookies isn't fair. Kareem overall was a much better talent. Kareem had more equipment. Kareem could do more things, especially on offense. Kareem is an overpowering presence, much bigger than Bill, much smarter. Players respected Kareem more. Kareem had a different personality, too, introverted to some extent but not as much as Bill is.

"He carries it around with him," a teammate said. "But it's not there on the court."

But with Bill Walton, his problems haven't intruded. Walton hasn't developed a professional attitude. By his California environment and inclinations, he is a sun child who draws his energy from that source, a nature child who eats vegetables, berries and nuts. But it often rains in Portland and it is cold. And on road trips, hotel coffee shops specialize in the "fresh food" he doesn't eat. He recently demanded to be traded to the Los Angeles Lakers, but the Trail Blazers refused.

Kareem just had a better outlook on life in the NBA. But remember one big factor, Kareem didn't have an injury problem like Bill has.



